

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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BOLENBROKE HOUSE, BATTERSEA.

In this mansion, of which the above drawing represents the chief part now standing, resided the St. Johns, Lord Bolenbrokes, Lords of the Manor. The last occupant was HENRY, the celebrated Statesman and Philosopher, the friend of Pope, and other contemporary geniuses. In the back-parlour of these premises Mr. POPE wrote his "*Essay on Man*," in concert with his friend St. John, and here he often resided for weeks together. Behind is Battersea Church, in which the great Lord and his family lie interred, and on the tablets they claim relationship to Queen Elizabeth, from their family connection with BOLEN, her mother, whose family resided in this parish.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

INVESTIGATION of the GENERAL and PROXIMATE CAUSES of the DISTRESSES of the AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

IT is now a long time since I obtruded upon your readers any observations of a fiscal, financial, or economical nature. A few years since I indulged in some speculations on these subjects in the hope of rendering my country service, by promulgating truth. I, however, found myself in the condition of the swallow in the fable, who vainly urged the other birds to assist her in picking up the flax-seeds, from which the fowler grew his nets. The conflicting interests of society oppose themselves to the simple action of truth; MONTHLY MAG. No. 365.

and the sophistry of eloquence, which may be enlisted on any side, involves the most simple propositions in confusion, while it seduces, puzzles, and confounds the multitude.

At this moment I am induced to address the people of England, through your pages, on the subject of what is commonly called the *distress of the agricultural interest*. It is but too certain, that in this species of production industry has for some years been deprived of its fair recompense—that the returns from market of the produce of a farm have been unequal to the outgoing in rent, taxes, assessments, and labour.

Various hypotheses have been promulgated to explain this peculiar phenomenon; but all of them, whether they

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they have originated through the writings of economists, or the speeches of politicians and statesmen, have utterly failed in developing the true Cause; and yet it is evident, that without a due understanding of the cause, it is and will be utterly impossible to apply any efficient remedy.

Some assert, with unbounded confidence, that the cause is to be traced to the diminished quantity of the circulating medium, a cause, which, if it existed to any considerable extent, would unquestionably affect the nominal price of all commodities in relation to that medium—but, is this the fact? Has any such considerable reduction taken place in the quantity of the circulating medium, or have its fountains been closed or dried up? For, if the flood-gates of circulation have continued open, so that all who sought for a supply might have been supplied, then it must be evident that the different quantity of the circulating medium, which depends on the demand, can have had little connection with the present circumstances of agricultural distress. But, in truth, there has been no such diminution as that which is insisted upon. If Bank-notes have been diminished, from an average of thirty millions to an average of twenty millions, let it be remembered that specie has increased to a similar amount; and, therefore, the public currency is as great, or nearly as great, as it was during the war. At the same time, when the expenditure of government was double what it now is, and when the working of loans called for such large sums in the money market, an excess of a few millions might have been required by circumstances which do not now exist. Yet, in point of fact, the public currency in notes and cash has not been sensibly diminished; and, for several years, currency has not been in demand, either by the merchants or bankers. The Bank of England has as liberally discounted for seven years last past as at any period since its establishment; yet few bills have been presented for discount. Indeed, instances have occurred within these few months of not more than a solitary bill being presented for discount in a day; whereas, at certain periods during the war, it was sometimes necessary to have peace-officers in attendance, to prevent a disturbance among the clamorous and impatient discounters. It is evident, therefore, not only that there is no operative diminution in the quantity of

currency, but that if it had been wanted, more might have been had; consequently, all the assertions about the change from a paper to a metallic currency, or of the diminution of currency, as causes of the agricultural distress, are visionary and utterly groundless.

Another hypothesis, which has occasioned much discussion, assumes, that farming produce requires to be protected by high importation duties, but is refuted by the fact that ever since the last importation-prices were fixed, grain has never reached the maximum; and, therefore, importation has had no effect on the markets.

One of our senatorial wiseacres, who enjoys a false reputation as an economist, because he plays at shuttlecock with the cabalistic words "supply and demand, bullion and specie," has ascribed the depreciation to a late abundant harvest—but who besides himself has heard of any late harvest beyond an average, and what does he mean by a harvest of sheep and oxen—can he be ignorant that the depreciation at Smithfield has been greater even than that at Mark Lane?\*

An eloquent and learned member of Parliament has ascribed the depreciation to the different values of bullion, forgetting that bullion does not mix with the question, and that prices have never been estimated in bullion, but in pounds sterling, which pound is the same thing whatever be the commodity which represents it. His reasonings can, however, make but few converts.

High rents have been insisted upon as a cause, and, doubtless, they are so; but they are an effect as well as a cause. They were justified when they were levied, by a price of produce which occasioned speculative farmers to covet land on any terms; but it needs no syllogism to prove, that when produce has fallen, rents ought to fall in the same proportion, and that if high rents are collected on low-priced produce, the cultivator must be impoverished, ruined, and driven into the workhouse.

The entire subject resolves itself, however, into this question: What is the true cause of the peculiar deprecia-

\* The same *profound* senator conceives that the *universal* agricultural interest can indemnify itself against *indirect* taxation, just as a fraternity of tanners can indemnify themselves against a direct tax on leather! Yet such reasonings as these are said to have weight in the House of Commons! If it be so, God help the country whose wisdom is so misrepresented!



tion and disproportionate price of agricultural produce, or, in other words, of the scarcity or dearness of money throughout the country?

To determine this question we must consider the actual circumstances of the population of the British empire.

There are about forty-eight millions of acres of land in productive cultivation in the three kingdoms. The interest of the public debt is also nearly forty-eight millions, or nearly a pound per acre, and the rentals may, for the sake of round number, be taken at the like sum. The interest of the debt is not levied entirely upon the land, but nevertheless it falls chiefly and ultimately upon the land, as the basis or radix of society. But making every allowance, it may be taken at 24 millions on the land and its occupiers.

These are the circumstances—what then, is their operation?

Suppose a parish, containing ten thousand acres of land, paid to mortgagees and landlords, resident within the parish, twenty-thousand pounds per annum: then, as those who receive the said twenty thousand pounds reside within the district, and expend it in produce and labour, it is evident that the constant circulation between the payers and the payees, must maintain an equality of resources, and that the only phenomena would be the proportions between the number of idlers or receivers, and labourers or payers. But if the receivers resided in a distant parish—if the mortgagees or the landlords expended little or none of the money in the district whence they receive their revenues, then such parish, subject to a perpetual drain, would necessarily become impoverished in that circulating medium, in which it paid landlords and mortgagees; and prices would be governed not by the amount of the general circulation, but by the amount remaining in circulation at the place of sale.

It must at the same time not be forgotten, that a rich man eats no more than a poor one, and, therefore, the consumption in the favoured parish would bear no proportion to its drain of currency from the other. The market prices would be regulated by the number of markets within the district, and would not be governed by the prices which could be paid by the mortgagees and landlords, but these would be supplied at the average price of the whole district. The inconveniences resulting from such a state are evidently to be traced to the

circumstance of the mortgagees and landlords not residing in contact with the payers or cultivators; and, wherever such happens to be the condition of any society, great or small, the prices of produce will be governed by these circumstances.

In regard to the actual condition of the people of England, rents tend partially to produce this inconvenience, but mortgagees, or public annuitants, from inherent circumstances, produce it in the highest degree. It is notorious, that, during the scarcity of money in the country, and the low price of agricultural produce, money was never more plentiful than it has been in the money market in London. At the same time, in and near London reside four-fifths of the mortgagees or annuitants, who draw thirty-six millions per annum from the occupiers of land and the inhabitants of the country, consuming not more than an equal population of other men, and purchasing in the London markets at prices governed by those of the whole nation. Monstrous and inconceivable fact! Thirty-six millions drawn every year from industry, and in chief part centering in London, where it is divided among a few hundreds or thousands, who consume no more than the same number elsewhere, and, therefore, do not counteract their drains from the community at large, by any increase of consumption and price! Yet such is the necessary effect of a congregation of mortgagees, or national creditors, in one place. But if many of them reside in foreign countries, these aggravate the evil by becoming non-consumers. Such is the general and inevitable effect of an enormous public debt! The creditors are necessarily drawn to the focus of their property. Hence, in great measure, arises the increase of splendid streets, and superb villas in and around the metropolis, inhabited by persons who drain the country of thirty-six millions per annum, and who contribute to the public burdens only in the ratio of their personal expenditure.

This, then, is the true solution of the enigma which has puzzled all our statesmen and political economists. We have a public currency of undisturbed amount—we have an increased population—we have an improving foreign trade—we have beneficial communications by canals and roads to promote our domestic industry, yet the produce of our soil is not sufficient to reward the husbandman, and maintain the proprietor

proprietor in his ancient condition as a gentleman. The cause is this: the land is under mortgage to public creditors, who, unlike landlords, have no local affections, and no residence among the payers. They are either pure muck-worms residing in holes or corners in the purlieus of the Stock Exchange, or, at best, as gentlemen in the metropolitan county. Part of their expenditure finds its way by devious paths into the country, but they pay little more for produce than is paid in distant markets, which do not enjoy the advantages of their residence. The national debt is, therefore, the *primary* cause; and the congregation of the national creditors in one place, is the *secondary* and proximate cause of the distressed condition in which the country finds itself at the present moment. It occasions a drain from the country to the metropolis, in and near which four-fifths of the public annuitants reside, and therefore directly impoverishes the country; while the returns from the annuitants are partial, slow, indirect, selfish, and inefficient.

The exhausted country does not enjoy even the palliative of a course of exchange! The receiver-general of the district amasses the collections exacted from house to house and from manufactory to manufactory—and the whole of the social blood of the inhabitants which can be drawn off at one time without total exhaustion, is sent off till new and continually increased exertions produce a new accumulation, which is again drawn off in like manner! A more horrid picture of the rapid decay of a great nation by inches—by the wickedness of system—by the blindness of pride—by the ignorance of wisdom, never before was presented to the astonishment of the world!

In thus plainly stating the cause of this great evil, no blame is meant to be attached to the annuitants. The fault is in those who created the annuities, and whose diabolical passion for war rendered them necessary. The annuitant, by a species of natural instinct, prefers to reside near his property that he may govern and controul it, and may receive its periodical produce. It is not his fault that the society in which he lives, has placed him in an enviable situation, and, individually, he is innocent of the great social mischief which the habits of his fraternity create.

If landlords were led by any instinct or passion to congregate in like manner,

in any one district of the empire, their drains would be equally pernicious. Mischief has in truth resulted from the increase of town-houses, of winter-establishments, and watering-places, habits which have led to the desertion of baronial establishments; but the proprietors of land are far more numerous than stock-holders, and their local interest tends to scatter one class, while it concentrates the other.

To familiarize the subject by an example—if we suppose that the currency of a country were twenty millions, and that ten millions were annually drawn to the metropolis by mortgagees, and by a portion of landlords, who accumulate two, spend two in foreign luxuries, and return in slow and indirect ways but six back to the country—then at the end of the **FIRST YEAR** the currency of the country, instead of an operative twenty millions, will be only sixteen millions. But at the end of the **SECOND** year it will be only twelve millions—at the end of the **THIRD** year only eight millions—at the end of the **FOURTH** year but four millions, when all capital must supply deficiencies—and at the end of the **FIFTH** year the country will be drained, and to pay the ten millions, capitals must be exhausted, and part of the land itself sold or forfeited to the accumulating and sordid annuitants, which for some time past has been the condition of the tenantry and propriety of the British islands.

In the meantime the general price of commodities will not be measured by any relation to the twenty millions, but by its proportion to the operative currency of the country, which it appears is constantly diminishing—although (including the residence of the mortgagees) the *Total* remains the same; while at the place of their residence there would nevertheless be a glut of currency, just as we know is the fact among the monied interest and the bankers of the British metropolis.

In transferring these figures to the actual circumstances of Great Britain, thirty-six millions may be taken as the drain, including the mixed consideration of the entire taxation, and accounting for landlords who reside in London and abroad. It is, however, obvious that such a drain could not be supplied with a public currency of thirty millions, were it not for the simultaneous issues of local banks, the operation of which tends in several indirect ways, to palliate, though not to cure the evil.

Such palpably is the cause of the distress.



distress. The details might be enlarged upon, but enough has been proved for the present purpose. We therefore know the cause, and although it has never before been developed, yet the Remedy is but a corollary from the principle. The object of our financiers should be to diminish the drain from the country, by diminishing the taxes which constitute that drain; and then to keep up the amount of the revenue by taxing the public annuitants. The effect on the country would be double; that is to say, if seven millions less were drawn from the country, it would not only not lose that sum, but would retain it as capital for the promotion of industry and agriculture; while the fund-holder, in paying one-fifth of his income to secure the other four-fifths, would still be in a better condition in point of fiscal assessments, than any other class of society.\*

If it be objected, that the same drains existed during the late war, when the prices of produce attained so extravagant a height, it should be considered, that, at that time the expenditure of the government doubled, and even trebled the amount of the sums drawn by the public annuitants from industry; and that this enormous expenditure took place chiefly in contracts for the produce of agriculture, owing to which the demand constantly exceeded the supply, and prices rose accordingly. The drain of taxes was therefore counteracted by a greater expenditure than the amount of the drain, which expenditure was expanded over the country, and simultaneously produced counter-acting effects. But, on the return of peace, the agricultural interest lost its great customer in the markets, the supply then exceeded the demand, while the constant drain from the country to the metropolis, has exhausted the capitals of tenants, driven tens of thousands to the workhouse, and thrown on the land the expence of providing for innumerable poor.

In point of fact, the landed proprietors spent, in their late unhallowed crusades against liberty, the entire rentals of their estates, which stand

\* Those who consider it due to PUBLIC FAITH not to tax the funds, betray the fundholders. The only security of the fundholders is to abate their demands, at least 20 per cent. If they do not do this, either they will get nothing, or they will get all the land, without tenants or cultivation! But tax the funds, and the evils will work their own cure.

pledged to the public creditors whose property they have become; and into whose possession they must fall, if the system of un-taxed funds is maintained! All that the landlord or the creditor receives separately, is so much more than the land can pay; and one of them must abate his demands, or tenants will be ruined in succession, the land be without cultivation, and landlord and annuitant be ruined together. At the same time if the landlord obtained his part, it would be re-spent chiefly among his tenantry, and the country might flourish as heretofore; but if what the landlord receives alone were to continue to be paid to mortgagees congregated in a distant metropolitan county, the effects would continue which we now witness, in exhausted Capitals, and ruined Tenants and Landlords. But the attempt to collect a DOUBLE amount of rents, and to transmit nearly half that double assessment to be hoarded or spent in a distant single district, on the *chance* of its returning indirectly and at a future period, into circulation, is a condition which, if persevered in by force of law and arms, must ruin the country, and drive its industrious population to distant climes, uncursed by military ambition, and by hard-hearted systems of ignorant and blundering economists.

#### COMMON SENSE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*The SUPPRESSED CHAPTER of GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.*

*Gulliver visits the Politician of Laputa.*

WHAT is the subject of this work (asked I,) for which you expect from the people of Laputa so liberal a pension?

I shall entitle it an "*Idea of the worst form of Government*," answered the philosopher Adelolmi: in some fit of ill-humour, the multitude, who are ever prone to mischief, will realize it; and then I shall be ranked by posterity with Lycurgus, Junius Brutus, William the Norman, and the other founders of celebrated tyrannies.

How is this commonwealth to be composed? (questioned I, anxiously). It blends (replied he) the characteristic absurdities of every sort of constitution, uniting the several vices of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.—You will oblige me by being more particular (said I): *how different it must be from that of my native land.*

He continued: You recollect that the legislative power at Rome was hereditary

editary, and the executive power yearly elective—of course their laws were very bad and very oppressive; but their public operations were managed with great skill, zeal, and success: for it is of the nature of the lottery of birth to provide men not at all more adapted for the office which it appoints them to, than for that of swindler, gambler, dandy, or any other human occupation: whereas election as naturally secures the desirable correspondence between the capacities of a man and his employment. In my government, therefore, the practical, or executive power at least, shall be hereditary.

I cannot help thinking (interfered I) that in the simple monarchies, where this is also the case, there prevails an identity of interest between the sovereign and his subjects, which operates favourably on their well-being. There is a stability, an order, an uniformity of spirit, tending to protect improvements slow of growth, and to distribute on every quality its natural reward. Besides, by exalting the prince alone, and levelling the citizens among each other, the painful sentiment of inequality is there much lessened. To destroy each of these advantages I provide the necessary checks (interrupted Adelolmi eagerly) I establish two clubs of land-owners, with a several negative on the wish of the prince, and of each other; so that, in order to bring any thing to bear, he must chaffer for the co-operation of those who are most able and most willing to thwart his proceedings, and must ever be compromising with their opposition. His wars, therefore, will be conducted with driftless extravagance, and his very peace grudgingly borne.

I distinguish between his revenue, and that of the nation, that there may be perpetual motives for reciprocal encroachments and dislikes; and I assign to him the payment of the judicial and military power, as if they were appendages of his person and family, in order to poison the subjects' mind with a continual jealousy of the impure administration of justice, and of the imminence of military despotism. To him I also allow the prerogative of declaring war, that his personal will may at any time be able to do the greatest of mischiefs.

To destroy all opinion of the stability of any authority, or system of measures, and to obtain the radical inconvenience of elective monarchies, I insert in the constitutional act, in the

fundamental settlement, *that the rights of the sovereign are not indefeasible*; and, by these means, I inspire the neglected and factious members of my club-government to patronize plots and conspiracies for ostracizing the royal dynasty: and I think it hard if more than four of a family ever manage to reign in regular succession. Thus the horrors and confiscations of a revolution will be looked for every generation, will very often be suffered, and the misery of continual uncertainty and alarm will destroy all enjoyment from property and patient industry.

The two clubs again shall differ from each other in rank; and, throughout the community, there shall be all sorts of sources of distinction, birth, title, wealth, badges, offices sacred and profane, privileges religious and civil; and thus the pinings and heart-burnings of the littlest and greatest minds shall alike have nutriment, and envy be a universal guest.

But where (resumed I) do you vest the legislative power—in the two clubs of land-owners? Certainly (answered he) these are of all men the least interested in wise laws, and, from their insulated residence, and out-door amusements, the least skilled in the science of legislation. Their property, easily ascertained, requires no precision in the statutes. Little exposed to depredation, it requires no police. It is agreeably affected by war and by famine, which increase the demand for produce, and enhance its price. By the dissolution of towns, again, and the ruin of commerce, the relative importance of the landed interest is augmented. Nothing can be more certain, therefore, than that their inclinations will operate in perpetual hostility to the general welfare, and that they will form a permanent conspiracy against the community. In the feudal ages, when they alone bore sway, there were only barons and vassals, tyrants and slaves. Every government by the landed interest, from Poland to Jamaica, has been an instance of the most unequal distribution of happiness imaginable, the few brutally enjoying, and the many brutally suffering. I conceive, therefore, that by vesting in land-owners the great mass of constitutional power, I have made every calculable provision for the capital evils of aristocracy; for restrictions and monopolies in commerce; for wars, whenever manufacturers begin to acquire a rival consequence; for the unfair assessment of taxes on the industrious,

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not the idle; on the circulating and beneficial, not on the fixed and unserviceable property; for infringements on the means of subsistence, by taxing the very food and drink of the people; and for the misery, ignorance, and barbarization of the boorish classes; inasmuch that I should not wonder if, in the course of a century, two-thirds of the people were got habitually to depend on public succour for their very maintenance.

With such opinions (retorted I) you can hardly, in this state of society, condescend to be a proprietor of soil.—You are not mistaken, (replied he); I have no property of that, or of any other description, and am, therefore, an impartial judge.

And by what criterion (I went on) are the members of these clubs to be selected—by the amount of their rent-roll? No (said he); of the upper club the members shall be born so:—(Ridiculous! interjected I:)—only I shall suffer the prince to force upon them enough new members, just to defraud the public of any benefit which their independence might else bestow. While the doctrine of innate ideas was yet believed, the providing a breed of legislators was natural enough; the father, it was supposed, might transcribe, or transfer, an abridgment of the statutes upon the brain of the embryo; but now that this notion is exploded, I hold it impossible that any thing like attachment or confidence can cling to an hereditary club, on which account I institute one. And as it must be peculiarly obvious, that this club will have an interest distinct from the rest of the community, I take especial care to confer on it the supreme judicial power.

These club-fellows (I remarked) will, however, be very happy themselves. I doubt that (quoth he).—I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son; by which means the sisters must take, or at least execute, a vow of celibacy; and the younger brothers be quartered in the hospitals, foundations, and establishments, provided for the national poor; so that family bickerings shall counterpoise public elevation, and an *elder brother* be the proverbial phrase for a greedy, grudging oppressor.

But tell me (said I then to Adelolmi) what is the other club to be made of, and made for? It is to be made of men (answered he) chosen every seven years by a grotesque sort of lottery. As a king of Persia was nominated by his stallion,

so some of these shall owe their power to a warren of rabbits, and some to a walk of sheep, some to a blacksmith, and some to a bank-note. Others shall be nominated by attroopments of people, on some of whom I bestow votes, because they eat boiled victuals; on others because they are fishmongers, grocers, or glovers, or have studied for seven years any one of those mysteries, which were a mean of livelihood in the reign of the virgin-queen. And what is this club to do? (asked I). They are to meet yearly (said he) on the birth-day of the prophet, in the metropolis, and to subscribe a declaration that bread is not human flesh, and that they will never turn anthropophagites. Then the maggiordomo of the prince is successively to invite to dinner as many as are willing to be fed at the public tables, and, having calculated what additional rate is necessary to accommodate all the guests, he recommends to their own liberality the provision, which is accordingly to be levied by an excise, upon the rice, the sherbet, the arcka, and other comforts of the people. This mode of assessment has the further advantage, that the richest pay no more than the poorest to such taxes, as they are things of which every man consumes an equal quantity.

The levies made, then, may begin all the turbulences of democracy. The minds of the people are to be violently irritated by those who do not like the maggiordomo's cookery; factious cabals and associations are to be formed against his household, and acts of riot and disorder committed by his valets against the houses and persons of the dissatisfied. Sometimes these associations may conspire to abolish the worship of the sun, sometimes to set at liberty the olive-coloured persons in the harems, sometimes to celebrate the pastoral constitution of the Patagonians, and sometimes to obtain a right of voting for all persons having stomachs, under the idea that, by these means, the public tables might be given to the hungriest, instead of the daintiest, but always in vain. "No amendment" is the radical maxim of the constitution: "*Woe to him who thinks ill of it*" the motto of the national coat of arms.

Is this devoted country of yours (said I) to be without a religion? It shall not be without bonzes, at least, (answered he), and I have nearly determined to give some of them a place in the upper club, in order to facilitate the alliance of religious and civil factions,

tions, and to strengthen and diffuse the virulence and intolerance of both. Neither do I despair of conciliating the damuatory intolerance of the Bigendian creed, with the dull, unvarying, clamorous prayers of the Littlendians, and the naked, barn-like temples of the Middlezonians, in which I shall order to be stowed a number of putrescent carcases, in order to render them unwholesome and offensive, and to make their social worship a weekly tribute to self-denial.

Surely (objected I,) this form of government, after all, may prove favourable to agriculture? To defeat this, I will allot (replied he,) to the bonzes yearly a large share of the crop, and thus diminish the motive to make it great.—It may prove favourable (I also contended,) to personal liberty and security? You are much mistaken, (he again said); whenever the clubs are odious to the people, they will assume a power of arbitrary imprisonment, and this, believe me, will be often enough. Besides, it will be easy to subject all persons who hire money, or other things, to arrest; and to institute an order of land-pirates, or water-butchers, to seize young folks forcibly, to the habitual alarra and distress of all obscure and peaceable families.

Are you not then afraid (said I,) lest the people, before they have undergone this government for three years, should throw it aside in a pet? No, (replied he, after deliberating awhile,) for although it will successively be the interest of each other of society to abolish this constitution, it will never at any one time be the interest of them all; so that, like the Gehenna, it combines extreme infliction and incalculable duration.

Farewell, (said I, somewhat sourly to Adelolmi,) and thank heaven that I was born in Britain, whose government was not imagined by the spite of a philosopher, but is the work of ages, and the wonder of the world.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** SEND for insertion in your valuable magazine, a plan for gradually superseding the poor's rates. No one is to receive any benefit till he or she has subscribed ten years, in which time they will have paid six pounds, which will produce a sufficient fund to allow them a support in old age, continually receiving something after the ten years, and increasing with their disability to support themselves; the first few divisions

that might be made will not possibly be sufficient to pay their annual subscription of 12s.; but this will be gradually overcome, and it will in the course of time be more than sufficient.

*Rules of the Friendly Union for providing for the Members in Old Age, and for reducing the Poor Rates.*

1. This society always to be open to new members at any monthly meeting. The members to subscribe one shilling per month each.

2. The whole of the subscriptions, after paying necessary expences, to be placed out at interest in the Savings Bank, or such other securities as might be approved of.

3. The interest to accumulate for the first ten years, after which the interest (on such subscriptions and accumulations and also the interest on all further subscriptions) to be divided quarterly, as follows: all those members who have paid ten years, at such division, and still continue their subscriptions, to have one share; twenty years, two shares; thirty years, four shares; forty years, eight shares; and fifty years and upwards, twelve shares each.

4. Members neglecting to pay their subscriptions three months, to forfeit one shilling; six months, two shillings; nine months, three shillings; twelve months, to be expelled.

5. A committee of six members shall be chosen, who shall continue such as long as they continue members, with power to add to their number any other member of the society or any gentleman willing to become a member.

6. A clerk shall also be chosen, who shall attend at his own house, or any other place that might be approved of, on the first Monday in every month from the hours of six to eight in the evening, to assist the committee in receiving the subscriptions.

7. At the death of any member who has paid three years to this society, two pounds shall be allowed out of the fund towards his or her funeral expences; if five years, three pounds shall be allowed.

8. No other relief shall be afforded to any member than is mentioned in the preceding rules, nor shall the funds of the society be ever divided or diminished, but be allowed to accumulate for the mutual benefit of the old members and their successors.

You will perceive when a person who has paid ten years receives one guinea per annum, the one who has paid fifty years will receive twelve guineas; so when a person who has paid ten years or six pounds, receives three guineas, which in time will be the case, the person who has paid fifty years, will receive thirty-six guineas per annum, and so on in proportion.

J. B. C.

For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a JOURNEY from CUCUTA to CARACCAS, performed in the months of August, September, and October, 1821.

*(Concluded from our last.)*

AT Carache we were invited to spend the following night at the house of an agriculturist in Agua de Obispos, about half way between Carache and the next village. We accordingly left about eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately recommenced the ascent of an immense mountain, from whence, having gained the summit about one o'clock, we descended as far as Agua de Obispos, where we arrived at two o'clock, in a violent shower of rain. The atmosphere was cold, but the country is fertile and produces wheat and peas of a fine quality. The houses are very few, and merely constructed for the occasional residence of the cultivators, when visiting their plantations.

We continued descending the mountain the morning following, from Agua de Obispos to the village of Omucaro Abaxo, where we arrived after more than eight hours of nearly constant descent. The climate of Omucaro is warm, the inhabitants chiefly Indians, and its extent little more or less than that of a number of other small villages already enumerated.

From Omucaro to Tocuyo occupied us about nine hours, of which one and a half were spent in resting at a village at the half way; the latter part of the road was wide, firm, and level. As we approached the town, the country gradually became more open, and the chain of mountains, now in the distance, on each side, diminished successively, in height and bulk, with much regularity. Sugar cane and Indian corn appeared the chief productions of the surrounding country.

Tocuyo is a neat town, containing many good houses, two or three churches, and a monastery, the latter of which is likely soon to be converted into a public college. It has been much injured by the war, has a warm climate, a small population and little commerce.

We left Tocuyo at a late hour of the day following, and arrived at Chibor after dark, where with some difficulty we procured a lodging for the night, and departed the next morning at break of day for Barquisemeto, which town we reached between four and five

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o'clock in the afternoon. The road from Tocuyo to Barquisemeto was generally level and good, although muddy in places where the rain had settled, for want of a channel to escape by. We were also somewhat less incommoded by stones; since at Tocuyo we had terminated our passing the mountains, a task which had occupied us about three weeks, and had nearly destroyed the hoofs of all our animals by the continued surface of sharp stones, with which the roads, or rather pathways, had till then incessantly presented us.

The impressions made upon me in Caraccas, in 1819, by the contemplation of the effects of the earthquake of 1812, were revived in Barquisemeto. In Caraccas, dreadful as were the consequences of this terrible convulsion of nature, some valuable houses and public buildings were left uninjured; but here a whole city was utterly destroyed, and of Barquisemeto, a town which appears from its ruins to have been of the first order in this part of the country, not an edifice of any description was left standing, and 1500 of its inhabitants perished. It consists now principally of one main street, constructed within the last few years, of which all the houses have only ground floors. The convent has been repaired latterly, and two of the churches are now in hand. There is some commerce carried on with Maracaibo, and some valuable haciendas of indigo and cocoa are in the neighbourhood. The cultivation of tobacco is prohibited here, as indeed it is generally, excepting only in the particular spots nominated by the government. The object of this prohibition is to prevent smuggling in an article from which the state derives one of its chief revenues. The population of Barquisemeto and its environs is probably from 8 to 10,000 persons.

My companion was attacked with a serious indisposition, which detained us in Barquisemeto three days. We reached Cugisita about five o'clock in the evening of the day of our departure from Barquisemeto, and left again the morning following, between seven and eight o'clock. Cugisita is situated at the commencement of a Savannah, and consists only of a few scattered houses, of which the pulperia was our place of lodging.

We arrived at the entrance of the Montana del Altar about mid-day, and at Caramacat in the evening at

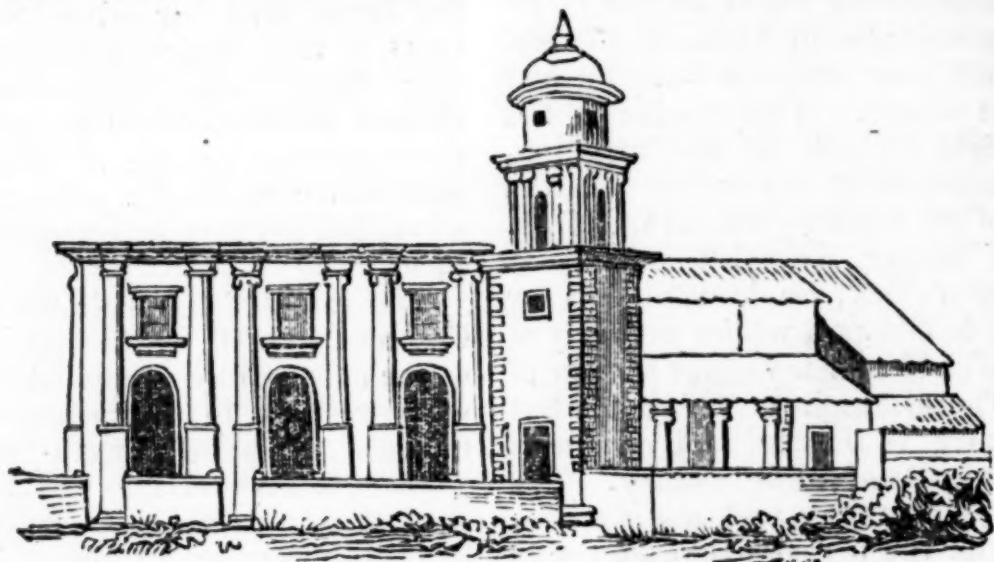
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five

five o'clock, after a long and fatiguing day's march. In the wood, the mud was in places up to the bellies of the horses—passes which occasioned us difficulty and some danger, particularly with the cargoes. Caramacat is a small Indian village, reduced to the last extremity of poverty, and containing pro-

bably a population of 14 to 1500 persons.

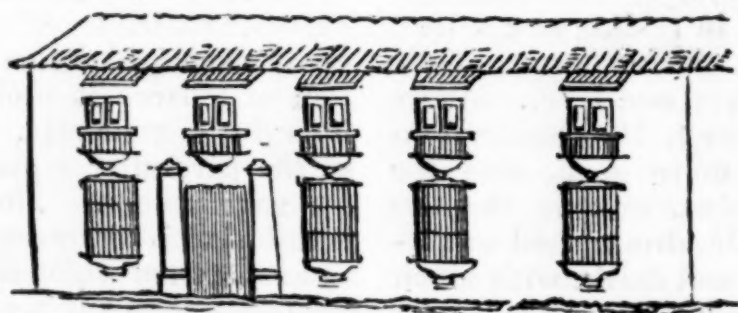
From Caramacat to San Carlos was thirteen leagues, and occupied us from between seven and eight o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock at night, having passed through the village of San José, situated one league from the city.



VIEW OF A CHURCH AT SAN CARLOS.

Before the revolution San Carlos was one of the richest towns in Venezuela, but it is now reduced to the last extreme of poverty. The rich savannahs, by which it is surrounded, were once filled with hordes of cattle, mules and horses, which enriched the inhabitants with extraordinary rapidity, and to a degree scarcely credible. The town is extensive, contains five or six churches, of which one of the largest was built and ornamented at the ex-

pense of one individual only. So reduced is the present situation of this city, that many of its best houses are occupied by persons who can with difficulty procure caraulas (beans) to live upon. We were provided with an excellent lodging, which still retains many marks of former splendour. The temperature is extremely hot, and the population probably from 5 to 6000 persons.



A DWELLING-HOUSE AT SAN CARLOS.

In approaching San Carlos, we had gradually taken our leave of the mountains, and had now to pursue our journey through savannahs 'boundless as the sea,' where a burning sun, and almost breathless atmosphere frequently during the day obliged us to beg a temporary shelter in the first cottage we had the good fortune to fall in with. In travelling through different parts of this country, and particularly in the plains, I have frequently had occasion to remark the uncommon silence which universally prevails, and the

entire absence of singing birds, so common in England.

For here at dawn the lark's enlivening song,

The warbling thrush, the blackbird's plaintive tale,

Unheard—unknown these breathless plains among.

How still the burning day! at night the vale

Alike unsolaced by the nightingale,  
Silent is Nature's voice, save where a lonely ox

Sends forth its mournful wail.

After remaining a day longer than we



we intended in San Carlos, we at length with infinite difficulty procured a change of mules, and left at three o'clock in the afternoon for Tinaco, where we arrived about seven o'clock in the evening; a distance of five leagues.

Tinaco appeared a considerable village, but as we arrived after dark, and left it the following morning about eight o'clock, I had little opportunity of ascertaining its peculiarities, or judging of its extent. It was Sunday morning when we left it for Tonaquillo, where we arrived about six o'clock in the evening. Our roads continued level and good, with the exception of some places where the rain, for want of a channel to escape by, had again settled into mud. From Tinaco to Tinaquillo we found the country more hilly than that we passed through for several days previous, in consequence of the intervention of a chain of small mountains which here intercept the pathway.

Tinaquillo is a large scattered village, similar to many we had previously passed through, and did not appear to me to contain any thing worthy of particular observation.

Shortly after leaving Tinaquillo we had the good fortune to fall in with an officer who had been engaged at the battle of Carabobo, and who obligingly offered to conduct us to the spot which had been the scene of action, and was now very near at hand. We very gladly availed ourselves of this opportunity, and after following our conductor for about two hours, along a very hilly road, we reached the height of Buenavista, which had been the Spanish point of observation, from whence we obtained a distinct view over the whole field of Carabobo, and of the position occupied by the Spanish army. From this we descended again into the main road, which we very shortly left upon our right, and followed a narrow pathway winding round among numerous hills to the defile, by which the Patriots, with the assistance of the British, gained the heights occupied by the Spaniards, and drove them with the point of the bayonet from their positions, in the utmost confusion. We encountered here a large heap of human skulls and bones—all that now remains in this part of the country of the unfortunate *Godos*. The bodies of the Patriot soldiers who fell in the action have been conveyed to Tocuyito, and there received christian burial.

From Carabobo to Tocuyito we continued on the road by which the Spaniards had retreated, first to Valencia and thence to Puerto Cavello, observing with much interest every spot which had been rendered remarkable by any particular occurrence at the time, or subsequent to the action.

We reached the village of Tocuyito about five o'clock in the evening, and were hospitably received in the house of the Cura; from thence we departed the following morning at day-light and entered Valencia by an excellent level road three hours subsequent, escorted by numerous friends of Don Fernando, who met him at a short distance from the town, much overjoyed to find him well, after a separation of eight years duration, marked by circumstances of extraordinary occurrence, privation and peril.

I liked Valencia better than any town I had yet visited upon the continent of America, with the exception of Caraccas. The town is extensive, and contains many most excellent houses, the streets are long, and tolerably regular, and the inhabitants the most affable and obliging people possible. Its general appearance is agreeable, clean, and respectable. The Spaniards have adorned it with the best bridge, beyond all comparison, which I had yet seen erected in the country. It has three arches, is built of stone and brick, and the walls are so constructed as to form a seat all along each side. Its extreme length is probably from 350 to 400 yards. Beyond this, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, is what is called the *Glorieta*, a large circular seat, built neatly with brick, designed as a place for dancing and festivity. The bridge and *glorieta* form the evening promenade.

The town is very cheerful, but there is of course at present little commerce for want of communication with the colonies through Puerto Cavello. The garrison is composed of upwards of 3000 men, under General Paez; a regiment of infantry is also stationed on the lines of Naguanagua, between Valencia and the Port. The climate is hot, as the thermometer was generally during the day at from 86 to 90°, but the mornings and evenings are very agreeable. Balls and public entertainments are very frequent, and conducted with much harmony and good humour. The present population of Valencia is probably from 7 to 8,000 persons.

After

After a stay of ten days in Valencia we departed, much gratified with the attentions we had experienced. At the distance of three leagues we reached the village of Guacara, where we remained till evening, with part of the family of the Marquis de Toro, which we found resident in that village. At a late hour we reached the Pulperia, at Mariara, where we passed the night.

The following morning (Saturday) we left about seven o'clock, and continued our route, which now laid through the vallies of Aragoa, to Maracay, where we arrived at mid-day. The luxuriance of the vegetation, which now surrounded us—the general aspect of the country and the roads were of the best and most captivating description. About ten o'clock we reached the border of the Lake of Valencia, of nearly the whole of which we were enabled to obtain an excellent view. Its shining unruffled surface and clear waters made it a great ornament to the general scenery around us. It contains many small islands, of which that of Burros is, I believe, the largest. The lake contains only one description of fish, and that not particularly abundant.

As the roads were sandy in places as we advanced, we found the heat at mid-day greater than any we had yet experienced during our whole journey; from this the rich foliage on the road side afforded us an occasional and welcome shelter.

Maracay, the first of the villages we came to in the vallies of Aragoa, is very pleasantly situated, contains many respectable houses, to each of which, as well as to the numerous cottages which constitute the principal part of it, there is a small garden attached. The houses are generally white, and all the largest are constructed with brick. The neighbouring country contains many haciendas of cocoa, coffee and indigo, and is remarkable for its great fertility. The population of Maracay is something exceeding 2000 persons.

The scarcity of mules obliged us to continue our route to Turmero, before we could procure a relay. As the latter was but three leagues distant, we arrived a little before six o'clock in the evening, and were detained the whole of the following day. We here visited the tobacco warehouses, which are very spacious and commodious, but contain very little tobacco at present. The factor, and all the authorities employed

by the government in this branch of the public revenue, were very obliging in shewing and explaining every thing as to the modes of preserving, weighing, and curing the tobacco, &c. &c.

The village of Turmero is about equal in importance and extent to Maracay, but containing, perhaps, rather a larger population, as it is the residence of the commandant-general of the vallies of Aragoa, in which this village is also comprehended. The tobacco, which is sold here, is grown principally on the borders of the Lake of Valencia, and is eagerly sought for by all the neighbouring towns and villages.

We left Turmero early on the Monday morning, and arrived at La Victoria about mid-day. The distance is calculated at five leagues. La Victoria is larger than either Turmero or Maracay, and contains a population probably equal to that of both. There are some very good houses, and the town generally presents a respectable appearance; the church is the handsomest I have seen in the whole republic: the climate is hot. The earthquake, I have so frequently had occasion to mention, extended its ravages here also, and destroyed many of the best buildings, which remain yet in ruins.

We remained at La Victoria during the remainder of the day, slept there, and left for San Pedro the day following at day-light.

Between eight and nine o'clock we reached Las Coquisses, where we found a very tolerable posada. About ten o'clock we began the ascent of the mountain, and arrived at Las Alajas, or the summit, between one and two o'clock, where we took shelter from the sun till three, and entered San Pedro, after a long and tedious descent, at la Oracion. We found San Pedro a small inconsiderable village, with no striking peculiarity but that of a very cool and agreeable atmosphere. At day-light, the following morning, we departed from this village for Caraccas.

For a considerable time we resumed our yesterday's task of ascending, and having reached the summit of the mountain at Buenavista, we commenced the descent, which, at the expiration of an hour and a half, brought us on the plain of Caraccas, between eight and nine o'clock. Somewhat fatigued with our morning's exercise, we remained an hour at Las Ajuntus, and entered the capital a few minutes before



fore twelve o'clock. We passed the remainder of the day with Gen. Soublotte, in the same house in which, by a singular coincidence, I had dined with Don Ramon Correa, on my first visit to Caraccas, two years before. I am now about to establish myself in this fine city, as agent and merchant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH Mr. Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire offers an almost inexhaustible field of animadversion, the prescribed limits of a periodical publication must be respected, and this paper will close the series of remarks on that pompous writer.

In the instances already adduced the *dogmatism* of Mr. G. is conspicuous; on other points, his *scepticism*, exclusive of his religious prejudices, is not less extraordinary. Both these characteristics, indeed, equally appertain to the school of Gibbon: and in fact to believe or to disbelieve, without deigning the attention, or possessing the candour requisite to appreciate the evidence, denote alike that supercilious self-sufficiency which pervades the history in question. The following objection is no otherwise of importance, than as it is connected with the general credit of historic evidence.

Livy informs us (Lib. iii. s. 31, 33.) "that about the year of Rome 300, answering to the 81st Olympiad, and 56 years only subsequent to the expulsion of the Tarquins, contentions ran very high between the Plebeians, headed by the Tribunes, and the Patricians, respecting the government of the republic. At length the Tribunes proposed that a general revision of the laws should take place, to which the senate acceded. But previous to the appointment of a commission for this purpose, it was agreed that ambassadors should be sent to Athens, then at the height of its fame, who were ordered to procure a copy of the laws of Solon, and to make themselves acquainted with the institutions, customs, and laws of the other states of Greece. This important mission occupied the ambassadors, Spurius Posthumius, Aulus Manlius, and Servius Sulpicius, all of Patrician families, about a year, when they returned with the Athenian laws; and the Tribunes earnestly pressed that the business of compilation might be commenced. It was accordingly resolved, that ten magis-

trates, with the appellation of Decemvirs, should be created with that view, superseding all other authorities: the Plebeians on their part consenting that Patricians only should be chosen. Appius Claudius, who, though of a high and haughty family, had of late assiduously courted the favour of the people, was nominated chief of the commission: and the three ambassadors were included, that the honour might serve," says the historian, "as a recompense for their labour, and presuming them peculiarly qualified for the task of digesting the newly proposed regulations."

Such is the substance of the very probable and consistent account of Livy. This legation is likewise attested by the authority of Dionysius Halicarnassus; and Cicero affirms that the tenth table *de Modo Sepul.* was borrowed from Solon, *de Leg. ii.* 23, 26. Pliny moreover mentions Hermodorus, of Ephesus, an Athenian settlement, "as aiding the Decemvirs in their great work, for which a statue was erected to him in the forum," so that few facts of such remote antiquity are more strongly and satisfactorily established.

Upon this subject, nevertheless, Mr. Gibbon, in his usual lofty and imposing language, has hazarded the following observations:

"From a motive of *national pride*, both Livy and Dionysius are *willing* to believe, that the deputies of Rome visited Athens, under the wise and splendid administration of Pericles; and the laws of Solon were transfused into the twelve tables. If such an embassy had indeed been received from "the barbarians of Hesperia," the Roman name would have been *familiar* to the Greeks before the reign of Alexander; and the faintest evidence would have been explored and celebrated by the curiosity of succeeding times. But the Athenian monuments are silent; nor will it seem credible that the Patricians should undertake a long and perilous navigation, to copy the purest model of a democracy." In a note, Mr. G. subjoins, "that Herodotus and Thucydides appear ignorant of the name and existence of Rome;" and refers also upon this head to the authority of Josephus, *contra Apion*, L. i. c. 12.

It could not be from "a motive of national pride" that *both* Livy and Dionysius have recorded this remarkable

able fact; Livy being a Roman, and Dionysius a Greek. Nor does it appear how the Roman pride, which is what Mr. G. probably means, could be flattered by such an acknowledgment of national inferiority in the attainments of science and arts of civilization. Reflections of this nature, affecting to assign motives, are at the best arbitrary and irrelevant to the matter of fact; or, if at all admissible, they must be grounded upon the acknowledged fact.

Herodotus and Thucydides, and the Athenian monuments, or at least the mutilated fragments of them now remaining, are confessedly silent upon the subject of this deputation: and where is the wonder? Yet the Greek historians *had*, very possibly, heard that a certain tribe of "the barbarians of Hesperia" called Romans, and known only, if known at all, by their contentions with the Æqui, the Volsci, the Aurunci, the Sabines, and the Veientes, had sent persons to Athens to be instructed in the Athenian laws and customs. But was this an event which could appear to them of such celebrity as to merit a formal insertion in their immortal works? Or was it an occurrence to be inscribed on the Athenian monuments, at a period when Athens was at the height of its renown; and had by a series of victories humbled the pride and power of Persia? The name of Rome was little known to the Greeks, as we are told, and truly, by Mr. G., before the age of Alexander; he might have said before that of Pyrrhus. On what foundation, then, rests the assumption that an embassy from an obscure and barbarous people of Italy, for the purpose stated by Livy, would have attracted any considerable or lasting notice? Intent upon his grand theme, "the decline of the Roman empire," Mr. G. seems to have retained but a faint recollection of the rise of the infant republic.

Mr. G. might have spared his allusion to Josephus. In controverting the argument of Apion against the antiquity of the Jews, from the *silence* of the Greek historians, Josephus shews that they were not silent; "but if they were, Rome itself," says he, "is not mentioned by Herodotus, or Thucydides, nor by any one of their contemporaries; and it was very late, and with great difficulty, that the Romans became known to the Greeks." The inference from this passage is obvious; if Rome, half a century after the establishment

of the republic, sent a deputation to Athens to request information and instruction, though the ambassadors would doubtless be received with Attic courtesy and urbanity, the embassy itself would be regarded as a matter of light and trivial import.

"It is not," in the presuming language of Mr. G., "*credible* that the *Patricians* of Rome should undertake a long and perilous navigation, to copy the purest model of a democracy." But this is a false representation, calculated only to mislead. By a compromise of parties, Patricians only were indeed selected, both for the embassy and commission; but they were persons most distinguished for popularity; "Appius Claudius being, as Livy informs us, *through the favour of the Commons*, placed at the head of the business: for he had assumed a behaviour so entirely new, that from a harsh opponent, he had become a zealous promoter of their interests, and an eager candidate for popular applause." It certainly was not the object of this embassy "to copy the purest model of a democracy;" or, indeed, to make any change whatever in the structure of the existing constitution; the professed purpose was to effect a melioration and reform of the legislative code: in contemplation of which, *it is perfectly credible* that information should be sought at the most renowned seat of wisdom and science. As to the "long and perilous navigation," Mr. G. himself tells us (Vol. x. c. 54) that the space between Brundisium and Durazzo was no more than a hundred miles; at the last stage of Otranto, contracted to fifty." M. M.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your Magazine for October, 1821, I noticed an extract from Mackenzie's 1000 Experiments respecting Bread. I conceive the quantity of alum said to be used by bakers, much over-rated, (say half) still that quantity, according to the calculation ten grains to each meal, (the dose of alum being ten grains to twenty) must certainly be injurious to the constitution, unless it undergoes some chemical change of which I am not aware. It is certainly a matter that deserves investigation, and the serious attention of those persons whose habits are sedentary, and whose constitution has a tendency to constipation. It is a fact very well known, that persons



sons who have been accustomed to eat home made bread without alum, on eating the bread they meet with in London (generally) are obliged to resort to artificial means to assist the powers of digestion, which are no doubt checked by the astringent salt (alum) used in the manufactory of the bread. With respect to the doubt entertained of its being of any use to the baker, it may be observed that the kind of bread required in London, viz. light and white, cannot be made but of the *best* flour, without the use of alum or some substitute, which at this time gives the person so using it a very considerable advantage over those who do not use it. The late harvest having been so unfavourable in many parts, has caused such various qualities of flour, that the use of alum was never so great as at this moment, and never so profitable an ingredient to the baker. The use of it improves the bread in appearance at least 20 or 30 per cent, while the greater part of the consumers in the metropolis are careless or insensible of the pernicious effects it has on their health. The person who uses alum can undersell the one who does not, or if he gets the full price for his bread, has the advantage. I do not, however, conceive it so much a matter of legislative interference as an attention on the part of the consumer; more would be accomplished by attention on their part than any act of government. It is notorious that there are bakers in London who do not use alum, and I know that they are obliged to buy the very best flour for their *bread*. H.

Jan. 17, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THIRD LETTER from an ENGLISH OFFICER, in the PERSIAN SERVICE.

WHEN the Tartar delivered the Cadi's letter, the Pasha immediately gave orders that I and my luggage should be carried up "*en masse*" to his own residence; but when his people came down to the post-house for that purpose, I was so sound asleep from the effects of fatigue, that they would not disturb my repose. Very early in the morning the great man came himself, before I had shewn the least symptoms of moving: being informed of his arrival, I did not lose much time in presenting myself. He then stated, that all my appurtenances were already at his house, and requested me instantly to accompany

him. He is a young man of the finest personal appearance I ever saw, and a perfect picture of manly beauty. When he understood that I had served in the cavalry, he asked me, very courteously, to put on my uniform. I could not well refuse my landlord, and that landlord a Turk, so I complied with his wishes: and rummaging out a suit of regimentals, I shewed him a spectacle which had never before met his sight — a British Hussar in full dress. He expressed himself highly pleased, and remarked, that the costume was well adapted to a warrior. As the danger from the robbers was now over, I took my leave the next day, previous to which, mine host kissed me on the cheeks and forehead, after the eastern manner.

Between this town and the next of note (Kars, the ancient Charsa) are the remains of the camps of Xerxes and Heracleus, who, at different periods of time, encamped nearly on the same spot. The ruins resemble each other so much, that I could scarcely distinguish any difference between them. My friend, the Tartar, two Armenian post-boys, or conductors, and myself, had a long and unsatisfactory dispute concerning them. We all spoke together in different languages, and, from our gestures and vociferation, would have made a very amusing sketch for an artist. In three days we arrived at Kars, which place we left the same evening; and on the following morning, soon after day-break, we had a view of the celebrated Mountain of Ararat, then distant 179 miles; although so far from this grand object, and in a valley surrounded (as Londoners would term them) by "*prodigious*" high mountains, yet it towered above them in as great a degree, (to use a cockney comparison) as Saint Paul's over the surrounding buildings.

The next morning at seven o'clock we arrived at Kur or Cyrus, a branch of the Euphrates, which separates the dominions of the Persian and Turkish monarchs; here a most extraordinary and rather perilous adventure awaited me: the river at this place is deep, broad, rapid, and stony; and at first I could not imagine how we were to cross; a short time put an end to my conjectures, and filled me with no small portion of alarm. The first object that attracted my notice was the baggage placed in a kind of raft, on which

which a little boy had seated himself with a long pole in his hand; the raft was unmoored, and the boy with all my chattels were hurried down the stream with astonishing rapidity. The next part of the entertainment now commenced; the Tartar pulled off his boots, and partly stripping himself, requested me to follow his example; I obeyed, wondering what would be the event; he then tied our boots, stockings, and trowsers in a bundle, and we mounted two horses, without saddle or bridle; the Tarter assured me there was no great danger, and particularly enjoined me to sit quiet, and not to attempt, on any account, to controul my charger. Now, although I believe I am not a coward, yet I must candidly confess that my nerves were far from being in a philosophic state of composure; however, recommending myself to the only true fountain of courage, I boldly launched into the deep, and in the course of half an hour we reached the shore of Persia, at least two miles below the point from which we first set out; our baggage was still lower down. We proceeded on foot to Hadjobiram, where the principal person welcomed me to the country of Prince Abbas Mirza, my present master.

After refreshing ourselves, we went onwards to Hitch Kilisia, or the Three Churches, a town inhabited by Armenian Christians; here there is a very pretty convent, where the pope or patriarch of this ancient sect resides. This venerable man induced me to remain with him two days; he speaks Italian fluently, and from him I derived much curious information respecting the huge mountain, near whose base the town lies. Many have been the attempts made to ascend it, but all without success; when about half way up, the cold is intense beyond endurance; the mountain assumes a perpendicular shape to a great height, and from thence to its summit is covered with eternal snow.

They pointed out to me the part on which the Ark is supposed to have rested, but tradition does not venture to fix on the precise spot.

Our succeeding stage was the strong hold of Erivaun; thrice attempted by the Russians, but gallantly defended by the old Surdaur, who is considered a tough dog-of-war.

The last magnet of attraction was a place of considerable notoriety, and which, with justice, may claim the

title of *the oldest city in the world*; here the prophet Noah settled, and from him its present appellation is derived, being called Noakshivan.

On Saturday, the 22d of July, I arrived in health and safety at Tabriz, after a very fatiguing but romantic journey of thirty-nine days.

The British Chargé d'Affaires and the English gentlemen received me very kindly, as also the Russian minister, to whom I was the bearer of despatches from the ambassador at Constantinople.

The Prince was absent, and did not return until two days after my arrival; I was then introduced, to him in due form, by the Chargé d'Affaires, and presented ——'s letter on my knee. He read it attentively, and looking at me steadfastly for some time, desired Mr. —— to ask me if I was willing to serve him; I replied, "at the hazard of my life against any enemy of Persia, my own country excepted." He immediately exclaimed "barik-alla" (fine fellow) and ordered me a purse of 150 tumans towards defraying my road expenses.\*

In my next I will give you an account of the manners, customs, and other matters relative to Persia; also particulars of the diversions, &c. prevalent among the Europeans.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
EXCURSION through NORTH WALES  
in 1819.

Continued from No. 362, p. 498.

**T**HIS being the case, then, with the Welsh, we participated in the common feeling of happiness which seemed to animate every one, and looked anxiously forward to the "grand doings" of the morrow. The morrow came, and a lovely morn it was. Not a cloud was there to obscure the azure clearness of the sky, and every object about Dolgelley looked bright and gladsome. We were in the vein to be pleased with every thing we beheld, and through this happy medium did we view the transactions of that busy day. About twelve o'clock, the sheriff, Mr. Owen, of Garthyngkared, a gentleman most highly respected in the county, made his entré into the town, preceded by twelve javelinmen, and

\* My pay and allowances have been settled at 360 tumans per year, a house, tents, and forage for five horses. I command here the ——.

followed



followed on horseback by the principal landholders in Merionethshire. The cavalcade dismounted at the Lion, and then, with the bar, proceeded to church, where an English sermon was preached by the sheriff's chaplain. This is the only time in the year that an English sermon is preached at Dolgelley; the service, at all other times, being performed in Welsh, and we really did not anticipate so excellent a discourse as that which Mr. Hughes delivered. It was concise, impressive, and eloquent, adapted to the meanest capacity, and instructive to the best and wisest. It was also most admirably delivered. After service was over, the commission was opened, when the court adjourned till the evening, and its members, together with all the gentlemen in the county, prepared to perform their parts at the dinner given by the worthy sheriff at the Lion. On account of our intimacy with Mr. W. we received an invitation to join the party; and we can bear willing testimony to the excellence of our entertainment. It is true that we had neither turbot nor venison, but we had plenty of delicious Mowthach salmon and trout, some very fine grouse, and Merionethshire mutton, but little inferior to venison itself, with abundance of good wine. We sat down to table, about two hundred, and during the time the judges were with us we preserved a proper degree of decorum; but the trumpet call to evening court was the signal for mirth and revelry to begin. Their lordships had no sooner retired than a scene of rather more bustle and jollity commenced, in the midst of which we contrived to escape; and as we strolled down the green, we plainly heard the jolly party at the Lion

Boisterous

And noisy in their mirth—like ocean waves  
When winds are piping loud.

But the most fascinating pastime of this eventful day was the ball in the evening. Although we have long since ceased to make one in the "merry dance," we like to see the young and the beautiful "tripping it on the light fantastic toe," with all the characteristic enthusiasm of youth and happiness.

O, sweet it is to see the young

Strike up the dance so merrily;

Sailing like swans a-down the stream,

So gracefully, so gracefully.

With flushing cheek, and sparkling eye,

Their beauties shine divinely, O!

And Love, himself, in ambush waits,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 365.

To murder hearts most finely, O!  
And eyes that speak, and sighs of love,  
And hands that meet with thrilling  
pleasure,  
Are signs of deep untainted joy,  
While each one grasps his fairest treasure.

About ten, we repaired to the ball-room, which was crowded with very elegant and well-dressed company, and the ladies displayed a great deal more taste and elegance than we expected to see at a place like Dolgelley. We observed in the room two or three very fine brunettes, a great many pretty little fair-haired nymphs, and several dashing fashionable ones, who would have done no discredit to a London rout-room. The ladies danced very well, and the gentlemen very lazily. Nevertheless, they danced as well as gentlemen ought to dance. It is an erroneous notion to imagine that there is no fashion in Wales. We are too apt to attribute to the inhabitants of a romantic and secluded country, a degree of rudeness which they do *not*, and to deprive them of a degree of refinement which they actually *do* possess; and this is very much the case with respect to the Welsh. Many of the English imagine that there is nothing to be found among the mountains of the principality, but beautiful scenery, and simple and unpolished inhabitants. But they are mistaken; and a visit to any of the secluded, yet populous towns in Wales, will convince them of their error. But while the Welsh,—we speak of the higher classes,—have made a considerable progress in the scale of refinement, they, as far as we can perceive, possess only the *better* part of refinement. Most of the vices naturally attendant upon a highly cultivated state of society, are not to be found in the Welsh, who are still hospitable, obliging and sincere. We do not, however, mean to infer that their hospitality is exercised indiscriminately; although to strangers they are, from the highest to the lowest, kind, and affable, and courteous, for with them, "*stranger* is a *holy* name." The party at the ball broke up about one o'clock, and we retired to rest highly gratified with the occurrences of the day.

The time was now approaching when it was necessary that we should return to London, but our friend W. most earnestly recommended us to visit Bala before our departure. "An evening ride to Bala," said he, "ought not to

P

be

be neglected by you. The distance is not 20 miles, and now that the moon is nearly at the full, we shall enjoy it above all things. We can be very well accommodated at the Bull, and can return to Dolgelley the day following." We did not reject our friend's admonition, and went there the day after the ball. It was nearly eight o'clock ere we commenced our journey; and, as we left Dolgelley, the summits of the surrounding hills were every moment becoming more and more obscured by the descending gloom of twilight. The day had been rather sultry, but the evening was cool and beautifully serene, a gentle and refreshing breeze springing up as the sun disappeared, diffusing new life and vigour over the face of the earth.

The sun was slowly sinking to the west,  
Pavilion'd with a thousand glorious  
dyes;

The turtle doves were winging to their  
nest,

Along the mountain's soft declivities.

The fresher breath of flowers began to  
rise,

Like incense to that sweet departing sun;  
Low sank the hamlet's hum, the shepherd's  
cries,

A moment, and the lingering disk was  
gone?

The evening was exceedingly fine, and we had not travelled far before the moon arose, shedding with her pale beams, a mild and lovely light on the rocks and woods around us, and presenting a close resemblance to a scene so glowingly depicted in the spirit-stirring song of the "Blind Bard of Greece." We allude to the well known passage in the eighth book of the *Iliad*, beginning *Ωςδότεν ουρανῳ αstra*, which Pope has so finely translated, or rather *paraphrased* in the following lines:

As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,  
O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her  
sacred light;

When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,  
And not a cloud o'er-casts the solemn  
scene;

Around her throne the vivid planets roll,  
And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing  
pole;

O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure  
shed,

And tip with silver every mountain's head;  
There shine the vales—the rocks in pros-  
pect rise—

A flood of glory bursts from all the skies!

It was indeed the night so magnifi-  
cently described by the poet, and we  
journeyed onwards wrapped in admi-  
ration at the beauties which the road

at every curve displayed to our view. The paths we traversed were rude and rugged in the extreme, but the scenery through which they passed was of peculiar beauty and wildness. The road is formed on the declivity of a mountain, and bounded on both sides by dark and deep woods. On the right, and separated from the road by the thicket, the river Wnion washed the base of the hill, eddying with foam and fury over the fragments of rock, which, rooted in the bed of the river, impeded for a while its progress, only rendering it more furious and impetuous afterwards. The opposite shore in some parts rose into tall rocks, covered with brushwood—in others it was of a more gentle description, indented with small bays where the land sloped smoothly down, or sent into the river small promontories covered with wood to the water's edge. Being elevated considerably above the land on the right, we could distinctly see a long extent of scenery in that direction, and beautiful was the scene submitted to our view, the deep silence and solemnity of which was only interrupted by the fitful hooting of the owl, or the dashing of the troubled waters of the Wnion. About four miles from our journey's end we came in sight of Bala Lake,\* extending

\* Pennant gives the following account of this lake, which is, we believe, the largest in North Wales. "Bala Lake, Pemplemere, or Llyntegid, lies at a small distance from the town of Bala, and is a fine expanse of water, near four miles long, and 1200 yards broad in the widest place. The deepest part is opposite Bryn Gollen, where it is 46 yards deep, with three yards of mud. The shore is gravelly; the boundaries easy slopes, well cultivated, and varied with woods. In stormy weather its billows run very high, and inroad greatly on the north-east end, where, within memory of man, several acres have been lost. It rises sometimes nine feet; and rains and winds greatly contribute to make it overflow the fair vale of Ediernion. Its fish are pike, perch, trout, a few roach, abundance of eels, and shoals of that Alpine fish, the gwyniad, (*salmo lavaretus*, *Lin.*) which spawn in December, and are taken in great numbers in spring and summer. Pike have been caught here of 25lb weight, a trout of 22lb (?) a perch of 10lb, and a gwyniad of 5lb. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn claims the whole fishery of this noble lake. It has been the property of the Abbey of Basingwerk, for Owen de Brogyntyn made a grant to God, St. Mary, and the monks of this house, of a certain water



on our right four miles in length, and nearly one in breadth; its surface calm and unruffled, reflecting, as from a mirror, the huge rocks, dark heathy mountains, and wooded banks by which it was encircled. To our left all was wrapped in darkness by the deep woods which root themselves down from the hills quite to the road; and the mountain, swelling gradually from the lake, bounded the prospect in that direction; while their bases, which were in the shade, were finely contrasted with the mantle of light which covered their exalted summits. Beneath were the dark woods already mentioned, their gloom occasionally enlivened by the star-like lamp of the woodman's cottage; and lower still, in the very bosom of the valley, lay the placid lake, reflecting the rays of the moon, as she sailed in her loveliness through the heavens, throwing a column of liquid silver on the glittering waters.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**N**EARLY two years ago, I wrote some papers for a periodical work, published at Stafford, entitled the "Bookworm," amongst which are some suggestions as to the means of preventing explosions of hydrogen gas in coal-mines, and the danger of suffocation in carbonic acid gas. A short time since, a letter appeared in the Staffordshire Advertiser from Mr. Lester, of Burton-upon-Trent, announcing a great discovery which he would publish in that paper, on certain conditions, and informing the editor that he had lodged a specification of his discovery in the Secretary of State's Office, and the Lord Chancellor's Office, challenging competition as to priority of claim; and saying, that the discovery was the result of laborious and persevering investigations in coal mines. Supposing this discovery was in principle the same with what I had published, and which proved to be the case, I re-stated the substance of what I had written, at the same time relinquishing all claims of reward, to Mr. Lester. However, conceiving the matter of consequence, I was desirous of giving it publicity in

water in Penthlinn, called Thlintegit, or Pemblemere, and all the pasture of the said land of Penthlinn." This was witnessed by Reimer, (who was Bishop of St. Asaph from 1168 to 1224) and by Ithail, Owen's chaplain." — *Tours in Wales*, Vol. II. p. 213.

the Monthly Magazine, but wanting confidence from not having practical knowledge, I wrote to the proprietors of the coal mine near Newcastle, in which fifty-two men were killed some time ago, requesting their opinion. I have not been honoured with an answer, and am left to my own surmises as to their reasons for not answering it. Since that, having met with a collier of great experience, who assures me that I am perfectly correct in what I have published, which is in substance as follows:

In coal and lead mines there are often found two kinds of gas which prove destructive to human life, viz. carbonic acid gas, and hydrogen gas; the first is called by the work people choke damp, and the other fire damp. Though both found in the same mine, and near to each other, yet they can never be found in contact; the first, being heavier than common air, can only be found in bottoms and pits, and cannot accumulate in any place from which water will run off; hydrogen gas is an elastic fluid, much lighter than common air, and cannot accumulate in any place over which there is an opening above, into the atmosphere. The first is perfectly incombustible, so as to extinguish the light of a candle instantaneously upon entering it and kills by suffocation: the latter is highly combustible and explodes upon coming into contact with the light of a candle or other blaze. Now, it appears quite obvious, that if the floors of mines had in all parts of them declivities towards an open drain, so that water would run off, carbonic acid gas could not accumulate so as to be dangerous, and it appears equally plain, that if all parts of the roofs of mines had acclivities towards an open shaft hydrogen gas could not accumulate so as to be dangerous. But it is well known that the shafts of coal mines are generally placed upon the deep of the strata, and the work people work upwards into chambers or recesses, the entrances into which are lower than the roofs, and in these hydrogen gas must accumulate, and all inequalities in the bottom are liable to the accumulations of carbonic acid gas.

I never explored but two mines, the one is an old lead mine, which, it is said, was worked by the ancient Romans, the other is a modern coal mine; the former must, as I think, be perfectly safe as it regards either of the gases;

gases, and the latter must be very dangerous. It is not unlikely that the ancient Romans understood the principle of safety, and that a knowledge of this principle might be lost by the long absence of danger; but within these last twelve months fifty-two men have been killed in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and eleven in one mine, and five in another, in this neighbourhood: the importance of the thing cannot, therefore, be disputed, and if there is a means of avoiding all danger, the use of it should be enforced by law; for, though the safety lamp may have its use where the mines have to work in the midst of the gas, nothing can be so safe as avoiding the cause of danger. T. BAKEWELL.

Spring Vale, near Stone.

7th Jan. 1822.

### L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXVIII.

Dov'ape susurrando  
Nei mattutini albori  
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,  
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

#### LORENZO PIGNOTTI.

**I**N our endeavours to call the most alluring blossoms of the Italian Muse, all fascinating has she has displayed her powers in the *Autori viventi*, or living authors, we have occasionally laid before our readers various fragments, various approved *morceaux*, selected from an abundant banquet, which have reminded the classic scholar, the elegant Literato, that the country, so immortalized by her Dante, the facetious Boccaccio, and a tender Petrarch, has not ceased even in our days to be prolific in genuine productions of the most lively fancy and the most cultured imagination. But the author we have now before us has been hitherto but little generally known to the British reader; although the various dedications of his learned works to the several great patrons of British literature prove that within his circle he numbered men the most renowned, as protectors of the elegant and the useful. Pignotti is not indeed a living author, for the year 1812 snatched him from the ornament of Italian letters; but, as a considerable part of his works have appeared only within the last few years, and stamped his fame beyond the reach of malignant criticism, he must be considered, although descended to the tomb, as fresh and alive in our recol-

lection. And his elegant poetic tales, his peaceful fables, which have procured him the well-earned title of father of that species of Italian poetry; his splendid History of Tuscany, or rather, indeed of Italy, which includes every grand event which has rendered that country so interesting to Europe at large since she emerged from the bondage of the Romans, proclaim him aloud as probably the most inviting author Italy has contemplated at the present day. His first fable is the "Origin of Fable Itself" (*Origine della Favola*), with this he opens his unrivalled series of the adorned Fable, (*Favola ornata*) a composition for which Italian poetry is indebted alone to Pignotti, on account of the fine discernment he knew so well how to introduce into works of fancy. In this graceful fable, he feigns a female more beautiful, more splendid than the sun itself, and of greater age too, sent upon this terrestrial heap from the celestial lucid regions, here to dissipate with her divine brightness the blind fog of human error.

"Una Donna pui bella assai del sole  
E pui lucente e di maggior etale  
Mandata fu sulla terrestre mole,  
Dalle celesti lucide Contrade  
Per dissipar col suo divin folgore  
La cicea nebbia dell'umans errore."

In the one hand she held a burning torch, in the other a glass which pointed out the image of every object, not what it appears, but what in effect it is. Here we have fable born. Here let the guilty hypocrite take a view of himself, not as his soft countenance would paint him, not as his hands raised in pious attitude would persuade him, not the downcast eye or grave deportment, but let him view the falling mantle which discovers the hand grasping the guilty knife. Then the courtier who conceals from his sovereign all real merit; the withered belle, whose arts would throw a veil over the injuries of time; the philosopher, too, who calls him mad who seeks honours and gold, is here only a learned Charlatan, and from that same lacerated mantle with which he would cover vanity, his own vanity alone becomes the more apparent. Glad and contented, indeed, were mortals to receive fable when she first appeared; humble and reverent, they listened to her seducing tales; but when the glass only displayed to them their own aspect in all its deformity, fable was chased



chased away from the philosopher, the hypocrite, the courtier, and the belle, with rage and indignation. Then she took refuge amongst a crowd of theologians, but amongst that wicked crowd, who, under the false pretext of religion, have made war upon philosophy. Here, indeed, for a time she was received, but availing herself of the powers of her glass, was designated irreverent and impious, and threatened with fire and sword. The fertile, the adorned imagination of the elegant author then carries fable through all the deceitful scenes of courts, till offended majesty, advised by cunning courtiers, orders the expulsion of the goddess. What greater compliment could the ever-grateful, the complacent Pignotti pay to the late grand Duke Leopold, of Tuscany (afterwards Emperor of Austria) the elegant sovereign, it may be said, of an elegant people, than by introducing him here as the friend of fable, and laying aside all the trappings of his royal magnificence (which in effect, too, and not in fable, this great sovereign was so often wont to do!) He went to seek her far from his princely palace, and conducted the goddess amidst a thousand acclamations, to sit by the side of his throne. A philosophic family was that of Leopold, and such Pignotti does not fail to remind us that it was; for here fable might have found her permanent abode; here might have rejoiced to have discovered enlightened intellect open to the instructions of truth; here she might have displayed with unceasing effect the magic powers of irresistible fancy;—here have developed, to the edification of mankind, her endless and attractive beauties: but no, not in the court of Leopold, not even around the throne of this father of his people was man to be found perfect; and in order to exculpate himself from the attacks of the goddess, she was reproached with the titles of Envy and of Slander. The gallant poet must now needs introduce her amidst a crowd of amorous women, from whose company, however, Fable was soon gently and courteously dismissed. Thus the sacred goddess, finding no longer any sojourn adapted to her amongst miserable mortals, was about to return to heaven from this lower world, when an august lady, serious but not severe in countenance, mild in her actions, cautious in speech, intent upon well-measuring the looks and gestures of others, fearful of offence, approached

her, desiring she would defer her flight, patiently attend to her soft exhortations, that she might henceforth find as kind a reception upon earth as she had hitherto been disdained and disregarded. The reader may well imagine that the poet under the "august lady" here introduces Prudence, under whose grateful moderation the satire of Fable has been disarmed of all its venom; truth enveloped amidst such pleasing effusions that it no longer appears in the garb of merciless severity, "like gum," says the author, "spread over rude wood, in order to render it more soft and pleasing to the touch."

"Come su legno ruvido si stende

"Gomma, che liscio, e dolce al Tatto il rende."

Here is Fable, returning upon earth with more attractive colours, clothed in an azure mantle, her blond locks disposed in beauteous order, her garment adorned with the flowers of joy, the fatal glass concealed in white drapery, and her severe majestic countenance enclosed in the pleasing mask of cheerfulness. Thus, with the wise guide of Prudence always by her side, enlightened by her mild precepts, she alone unfolded the fatal crystal from the drapery when Prudence commanded it, and directed it only where her nod dictated. Can ideas more ingenious, more fertile, more happily successful, be invented for the birth of Fable? But Pignotti was the potent master of all of these; to him it was reserved to introduce into the adorned Fable, a grace of composition, a pleasing elegance of nature, added to a refined discernment, which drew down upon him the most unqualified applause of all cotemporary poets, which made him not only the first of them, but Italy, the classic, the learned Italy, till now boasting of no *Æsop*, no *Phædrus*, no *Fontaine*, nor even a *Gay*, proud in the splendid opportunity of crowning him the father of Italian fable. "*Il Padre della Favola Italiana.*"

But to return to the success of Fable; Pignotti makes her avoid every suspicion of unbecoming harshness, of severe pedagogical maxims, unsoftened by the attractive and the harmonious, so that instead of displaying the human aspect the figure of an animal is painted, the voice and human passions given to the generous steed or the faithful dog. Thus, in describing an unfortunate oppressed by a powerful villain, we have the tender lamb taken and

and torn in pieces by the devouring wolf, or the ferocious hawk darting from on high upon the innocent and timid dove. Thus Fable makes Æsop relate the treachery of the frog towards the rat, and Ariosto the tale of the grasshopper as a lesson to flattering poets. In short, so gracefully had Fable now learnt to interweave the pleasing with the austere; so many fictions adorned with the irresistible persuasions of truth, that each individual discovering in them the defects of others, but not his own, gladdened his heart in the pleasing consolation of an innocent and unconvicting pastime, whilst the clement deity, self-love, sweet comfort to wretched mortals, benignly interpreted the good and the ills of those fictions and narrations; that every one then was glad to laugh at the faults of others, and the derider himself became unknowingly the derided. So the goddess Fable found her final gracious reception among mortals, so she has continued to charm and please, so she has pointed out the good path of life, and succeeded in delighting even in speaking the wholesome truth.

It has been said of this great poet that one of the original and precious characteristics of his poetry was that of uniting whatever fancy possesses of most pleasing and most varied with all that reason contains instructive and philosophical. There are a few of his imitations (for he always preferred imitations to translation,) in which he may not have been altogether successful, but whilst he did not choose to write either epistles or satires, nor to form a poetic art of his own, he is still justly entitled to be called, together with the father of Italian fable, the Horace and the Boileau of Italian literature. In his peculiar manner of painting vice and ridicule, he conceals the lash in the midst of the roses which blow around his ornamental descriptions, and causes them to be read even with interest, by those very persons who perhaps he had in view when writing them.

In what has been already said of the origin of Fable given by Pignotti, the reader will have reason to expect that his fancy has been unbounded, and his powers omnipotent. In some future numbers, we shall again endeavour to offer some dissertations upon his most splendid productions; the field is rich and much can be gleaned, for Pignotti wrote much, and wrote sense too; never prostituted his talents, or demeaned

them by a protracted exhaustion of human ability, with which some poets and comedians have been charged, and particularly Goldoni. We will conclude this number with a short notice of his copious History of Tuscany, an English version of which is preparing for the press, and will be shortly offered to the English reader.

Like Alberti, like Baretti, Pignotti combined the most astonishing and the strongest natural talents with the most profound erudition. The author of the *Gift of the Lock*, (*La Treccia Donata*) could also write the History of Tuscany; whilst facetious and all complimentary to the fair, he could dedicate hours to the most elaborate research, the most studied diction, the most learned dissertations upon the deepest antiquarians, in order to prove, like a warm lover of his country, the splendid descent, the illustrious origin of that part of Italy which has been equally celebrated in arts and in arms, and has been justly denominated the cradle of sciences. At a period of life, too, when nature bends beneath the oppressing weight of years, Pignotti began this elegant history; no manuscripts, no archives, no libraries were left unsearched, whence he could draw arguments either contradictory or in support of the origin of the Etruscans. He wished to gratify the long expressed desires of his numerous learned friends respecting a history of Tuscany, or of Italy at large, and he succeeded equally, to the most sanguine expectation. In his love of accuracy and truth he may occasionally have found it even necessary to disregard the studied effusions which burst upon us in a Robertson or an Hume, but he has the singular merit of combining the man of science with the historian, and introduces at every distinguished epoch a treatise or an essay either upon "the Origin and Progress of the Italian Language," or upon "the Arts, Sciences, and Literature" analogous to the precise period of which he treats. In the history of the various republics of the middle ages of Italy, he is at once concise and accurate: this is an interesting period of European civilization; and Pignotti well knew how much Europe of our days had to learn from his correct detail of continued internal dissensions, of changes of government, of translation from liberty to slavery, which in these ages marked the most beautiful and alluring regions of our portion



portion of the globe. He continued his interesting work down to the final establishment of the Grand Duchy, since which epoch, Tuscany, deprived of any national representation, and forming no political consideration, or indeed very little in the scale of Europe, has ceased to be an object of attraction for the politician, but continues the delight of the muses and the learned. Pignotti finished his historical labours at a time when the late Emperor of the French subjected all works to a censure at a distance of 300 leagues from the place of their birth; to obviate which, this history was reserved for happier times, and only upon the restoration of the present reigning sovereign of Tuscany, Ferdinand III. was this elegant production given to the world. Pignotti was now no more; his History of Tuscany is, therefore, a posthumous work: but Ferdinand, ever mindful of his transcendent merits as the very Michael-Angelo of literature, caused a statue to be erected to his memory in that sacred depository of the great and the illustrious, the Campo Santo of Pisa.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**M**R. MURRAY, in his interesting account of the progress of geographical discovery in Asia, for which his readers must feel themselves under great obligations, has not mentioned the route of CAPTAIN ROBERT RAYNE across the northern desart of Arabia and Chaldea. Possessing what I believe to be the original MS. account of this journey, I thought it would be acceptable to the public, at the present time, as the Persian army is said to have already crossed the Euphrates at Bassora, for the purpose of occupying the Asiatic dominions of the Turks. I should, therefore, be obliged by your inserting it in your valuable Miscellany. The ancient geography of this part of the world is enveloped in much obscurity, and the Chaldæi montes of Ptolemy would appear by this route to be as much misplaced as the Croker mountains of Captain Ross.

SAMUEL ROOTSEY.

Bristol, Dec. 18th, 1821.

JOURNAL.

March 18. From LATICHEA,\* road tolerable for 20 miles, then a deep descent the Cafar 25

\* Laodicea of the ancients.

- March 19. Road narrow paths, scraggy rocks, romantic myrtle and laurels.\*  
*Shogle†* 20  
 — 20. First part hills and vallies; no trees; olive plantations near *Edilip* 24  
 — 21. Plain open country; no trees, *Marah†* 10  
 — 22. Open country to *Kauntemaun* 15  
 ——. Small river; rocks to ALEPPO§ 7  
 Total 101  
 May 20. Course E.S.E. Road open and stony; wild thyme; sage and barley; a well of brackish water at *Ain il Sable* 14  
 — 22. E.S.E. Road stony soil; a rivulet; good forage and water at *Nahr il daheb* 6  
 — 29. SE. by E. Road stony soil; good forage; aromatic herbs; little good water *Karibee||* 3  
 — 30. SE. by E. Road stony soil; open country; a well of good water; good forage; liquorice roots *Kasaff¶* 2  
 June 1. E.S.E. Open country; soil sandy; aromatic herbs, and good forage; no water 12  
 — 2. SE. Open country; gravelly soil; good forage for the camels only; no water 22  
 — 3. SE. by E. Open country; little forage; hills and wells of bad water at *Auboomauntul* 17  
 — 4. E.S.E. Hills on both sides of the road; barren country; no water 17  
 — 5. SE. by E. Plain road; on each side hills; barren soil; good water and forage at *Tibil* 18  
 111  
 — 7. SE. by E. Open road; good forage; soil light and gravelly; no water 24  
 — 8. SE. Open road; good forage; soil sandy and gravelly; no water 23  
 — 9. E.S.E. Road good; soil hard and little forage; wells of bad water, *Gibul Gannun* 20  
 — 10. SE. Road rising ground; soil gravelly and loose stones; some forage; no water 18  
 — 11. E.S.E. Hilly country; soil gravelly, and good forage; no water 17  
 — 12. SE. by E., and N. by W. Road rising ground; good forage and  
 \* Probably part of "that sweet grove of Daphne, by Orontes."—Milton.  
 † Selucia ad Belum.  
 ‡ Probably the Macra of Strabo.  
 § Notwithstanding some weak objections that have been raised, I believe this place to be the ancient Chalybon, and the Helbon of Ezek. 27.  
 || Perhaps the Acaraba, v. Cellar. map.  
 ¶ Perhaps Asaph.  
 water

water on the banks of the Euphrates		June 27. SE. by S. Soil heavy; sand and light earth; gravel; excellent water and provisions at	
<i>Shereah*</i>	2	<i>Ain Syad</i>	18
	111	— 28. SE. by S. Bad road; scanty forage; fern* trees; soil stony; no water	21
June 14. SE. by E. Road good; soil white and stony; some good forage; no water	27	— 29. SE. by S. Soil barren and stony, and strongly impregnated with salt; good forage and water	12
— 15. ESE. Road good; scanty forage; soil white and stony; some parts rocky; no water	25	— 30. SE. by E. Soil impregnated with salt; shrubs; latterly stony and barren; bad water; good forage	20
— 16. SE. by E. Country hilly and barren, at	10	<i>Gruderah</i>	20
— S. by E. A bed of a river; good water; scanty forage; no water	6	July 1. SE. by E. Soil barren and stony; some forage; halted on the plain; no water	20
— 17. SE. by S. Light soil; little forage, and bad water	15	— 2. ESE. Light soil and shrubs; bad water at	6
— SE. by E. A dry river; rocky soil, and good forage	5	— SE. Hard ground; little forage; no water	14
— 18. E. by S. Bad water, and good forage, at	16	— 3. SE. by E. Rising ground; barren and stony; latterly gravel; good water and scanty forage,	17
— SSE. Gravelly soil; good forage, but no water	10	<i>Gusseer</i>	17
— 19. SE. by E., Good road; soil light; good forage; dry river	4	— 4. E. by S. Soil sandy and gravel; little forage; good water, at	15
— SSE. With wells of good water,	24	<i>Arnab</i>	15
<i>Birradig</i>	24	— 6. ESE. Soil sandy; some forage and good water at	5
— 20. SE. by E. Road good; light soil, and excellent forage; no water	12	<i>Kanagah</i>	5
— 21. SE. by E., Fine soil and forage; a well of bad water	14	— 7. ESE. First part crossed a ridge of sand hills; the remainder gravelly and sandy soil; scanty forage; no water	24
— ESE. Good forage, and wild capers; no water	6	— 8. E. by N. Light sand and gravel; some shrubs	12
— 22. SE. by E. Road good; soil producing good salt; good forage and water at	12	— SE. by E. Scanty forage; vile water, at	12
<i>Sheetetah</i>	12	<i>Chobdah</i>	12
	180		196
— 23. ESE. Open country; soil gravelly and sandy; bushes and good forage; good water near		— 14. ESE. Soil sandy and gravelly; little forage; shrubs; good water at	34
<i>Alcander</i> ,† and bad at	10	<i>Coebdah</i> †	34
<i>Ain il Cadarah</i>	10	— 15. ENE. Soil gravelly; little forage; good water at	6
— 24. E. by S. Soil sandy and gravelly; bushes and good forage; halted on the plain; no water	16	<i>Zeebere</i>	6
— 25. ESE. Road broken grounds; latter even and gravelly; past two springs of bad water;§ some forage; halted	12	— NE. Soil barren, sand and strongly impregnated with salt, BASSORA	9
— 26. SE. Soil light; a spring and rivulet of good water, with good forage	6		49
<i>Rahymah</i>	6		101
	44		691
			Grand total 792
			N.B. Those days of the month that are omitted were halting days.

\* Certainly ancient Sura, which stood at the turn of the Euphrates. Gawhim ruins seem to be Thapsacus, or Amphipolis, probably so called from its vicinity to Sura. The Sura of the map I take to be the ancient Sora.

† Not knowing which Arabic letter this "Z" is meant for, I suppose this place may be the Dadara or Dacira of the ancients.

‡ Perhaps Vologesia, on the river Marse, v. Cellarius' map. The other ruins on the map are probably those of Pallacope.

§ Perhaps Teekdagaun may be Didugna.

### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### BEAUTIES of the OLD BALLAD.

IT is a remarkable fact, that the two most important changes in the history of the country have been partly accomplished by OLD BALLADS. At the battle of Hastings, the Normans commenced the onset, singing the song

\* Firs are probably meant.

† Perhaps the ancient Cauchabeni from hence.



of Roland, a famous peer of Charlemagne; and the great revolution of 1688 was partly effected by the well-known song of *Lillibulero*, made on the appointment of Talbot to the lieutenancy of Ireland. The song of Roland is lost, but we still have *Lillibulero*, the first and best verse of which is the following:

Ho! broder Teague, dost hear de decree?

Lilli bulero bu len a-la,

Dat we shall have a new depute,

Lilli bulero bullen a-la.

Lero lero, lilli bulero, lero lero bullen a-la,  
Lero lero, lilli bulero, lero lero bullen a-la.

Ho! by Shaint Tyburn, it is de Talbote:

Lilli, &c.

This miserable doggrel, we are told, had a more powerful effect than either the orations of Cicero or Demosthenes: the impression it made, according to Burnet, can only be imagined by those that saw it; 'the whole army, and at last, the people, both in city and country, were singing it perpetually.'

"What mighty contests rise from trivial things,"

is proverbial, but the power and fascination of the old metrical romance, appears, at first view, inexplicable. "I never heard," says Sir Philip Sydney, "the old song of Percie and Douglas, that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet;" and Ben Jonson used to say he had rather have been the author of that fine old ballad than all his works. Addison, who had seen only a later version of Chevy Chase of the time of Elizabeth, has compared the fine passages with the best parts of Virgil; and it must be allowed, if poetical excellence consists in the power to yield pleasure to the greatest number of individuals, that the Chevy Chase of the English bard is superior to the *Aeneid* of the Roman poet.

If, in fact, we examine the *materiel* of the ancient ballads, we shall cease to wonder at the admiration they have excited. They contain the soul of true poetry. There is in them all that can move the heart, delight the imagination, or chain the attention. Scenes of love and tenderness—the adventures of chivalry—the frolics of kings and tinkers—of robbers, gypsies, and friars, form their subjects; and these narrated in a style of unaffected simplicity, and with a vigour and sincerity of feeling, that give the impress of reality to the creations of the imagination. That such themes, so treated, should interest, is far from wonderful. The sources on

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which they draw for admiration are universal, and will find a mirror in every bosom: they appeal to nature—to our passions—our love--hatred and curiosity—and that any numerous class should be insensible to such appeals, would be more surprising than that their dominion is universal. Add to this, the old ballads derive some advantage even from rudeness and antiquity; the novelty of an obsolete language, and the glimpse of ancient manners, conducing in part to their general attractions. Besides, they rarely contain any wire-drawn poem, or complicated plot: the old songs, it is true, are of the nature of *epics*, with a beginning, a middle, and an end; but the plot generally turns on a simple incident, comprised in a few stanzas, apparently struck out at a heat, and starting with a vigour and impetuosity that inclines the reader to sing them after the minstrel fashion, rather than recite them like ordinary verse. Their *grossieretés* are the fault of all early writing, and as long as the staple commodity is good, to demur on account of indelicacies of language, would be like shunning a person, otherwise unexceptionable, on account of his clothes. No doubt, any modern imitation of these defects would be disgusting enough, inasmuch as we should not expect from an educated person the behaviour of a clown; but in the *old bards*, their freedom and simplicity augment their value, by clothing them with the venerable hoar of antiquity, which, like the crust on good old port, attests their age and genuineness.

We will now give a few specimens of the Old English Ballads; they are a fruitful mine, from which later poets have drawn the rude materials of their finest poetry, and polished it into gems of the purest ray. Even the Great Dramatist has been largely indebted to the old bards;—the plot of the "Merchant of Venice" is evidently taken from the ancient ballad, entitled "A new Song, shewing the crueltie of Gernutus, a Jewe, who lending to a merchant one hundred crownes, would have a pound of his fleshe, because he could not pay him at the time appointed. To the tune of 'Black and Yellow.'" "The sequel of Gernutus's story corresponds exactly with the remorseless Shylock.

The bloudie Jew now ready is  
With whetted blade in hand,  
To spoyle the bloud of innocent,  
By forfeit of his bond.

Q

And

And as he was about to strike  
In him the deadly blow :  
Stay, quoth the judge, thy cruelty ;  
I charge thee to do so ;

Sith needs thou wilt thy forfeit have,  
Which is of flesh a pound :  
See that thou shed no drop of blood,  
Nor yet the man confound.

For if thou doe like murderer,  
Thou here shalt hanged be :  
Likewise of flesh see that thou cut  
No more than longes to thee.

For if thou take either more or lesse  
To the value of a mite,  
Thou shalt be hanged presently,  
As is both law and right.

The rest is well known.

"The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" is a beautiful old sonnet quoted in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and erroneously ascribed to Shakspeare. The real author was Christopher Marlow, a dramatic writer of some repute, who lost his life by a stab received in a brothel, before the year 1593. Isaac Walton has inserted it in his "*Complete Angler*," under the character of "that smooth song, which was made by Kit Marlow, now at least fifty years ago." Sir Walter Raleigh wrote the "*Nymph's Reply to the Passionate Shepherd*," but we can only insert a part of the latter, which has been frequently imitated :

Live with me, and be my love,  
And we wil all the pleasures prove  
That hils and valies, dale and field,  
And all the craggy mountains yield.

There will we sit upon the rocks,  
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

Then will I make thee beds of roses  
With a thousand fragrant posies,  
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle,  
Imbrodered all with leaves of mirtle.

A belt of straw, and ivie buds,  
With coral clasps, and amber studs ;  
And if these pleasures may thee move,  
Then live with me, and be my love.

The sweet little sonnet which follows has also been ascribed to Shakspeare with as little authority ; the first stanza is found in "*Measure for Measure*," and both are preserved in Beaumont and Fletcher's "*Bloody Brother*."

Take, oh take those lips away,  
That so sweetlye were forsworne,  
And those eyes, the breake of day,  
Lights that do misleade the morne:  
But my kisses bring againe,  
Seales of love, but seal'd in vaine.

Hide, oh hide those hills of snowe,  
Which thy frozen bosom beares,  
On whose tops the pinkes that growe,  
Are of those that April wears :  
But first set my poor heart free,  
Bound in those icy chaines by thee.

"King Leir and his three Daughters," an ancient ballad, bears so exact an analogy to the argument of Shakspeare's play, that there can be little doubt of its being the foundation of his tragedy. It is too long for insertion, and the first stanza is only given as a specimen of the metre :

King Leir once ruled in this land,  
With princely power and peace,  
And had all things with heart's content,  
That might his joys increase :  
Amongst those things that nature gave,  
Three daughters fair had he,  
So princely seeming beautiful,  
As fairer could not be.

What follows is of a different character, and was intended by the poet laureate of the day to celebrate the glories of Agincourt. The homeliness of this laureate effusion would incline one to think that something has appended to this office at all times, to depress the holders below their cotemporaries in every thing except maudlin piety and courtly adulation. We give the first stanza of this *carmen triumphale* as a curiosity :

Oure kynge went forth to Normandy,  
With grace and myzt of chivalry ;  
The God for him wrouzt marvelously,  
Wherefore Englande may calle and cry,  
*Deo gratias, &c.*

The humorous and lively description of the "*Dragon of Wantley*," a rapacious overgrown attorney, shows the vigorous strokes with which the ballad-makers struck out their characters :

This Dragon had two furious wings,  
Each one upon each shoulder ;  
With a sting in his tayl as long as a flayl,  
Which made him bolder and bolder.

He had long claws, and in his jaws  
Four and forty teeth of iron ;  
With a hide as tough as any buff,  
Which did him round environ.

But it is in scenes of tenderness the beauties of the Ballad shine most bewitchingly. The "*Childe* (a name formerly given to knights) of *Elle*," is particularly admired for its affecting simplicity. We can conceive nothing more touching and dignified than the following :

The Baron he stroakt his dark-brown  
cheek,  
And turnde his heade asyde



To whipe awaye the starting teare  
He proudly strove to hide.

In deepe revolving thought he stood  
And musde a little space;  
Then raisde faire Emmeline from the  
ground,

With many fond embrace.

"The Nut-Browne Mayd," forms  
the ground-work of Prior's "Henry  
and Emma," and though thickly cover-  
ed with the rust of antiquity—being at  
least three hundred years old—is justly  
admired for sentimental beauties. We  
give the introductory stanza:

Be it ryght, or wrong, these men among,  
On women do complayne,  
A Hyrmyge this, how that it is  
A labour spent in vayne,  
To love them well; for never a dele  
They love a mon agayne:  
For late a man do what he can,  
Theyr favour to attayne,  
Yet yf a newe do them pursue,  
Theyr fyrst true lover then  
Laboureth for nought; for from her thought  
He is a banyshted man.

The elegant little sonnet of "Cupid  
and Campaspe," though not so old as  
the last, is a real *bijou*. It is found in  
the third act of an old play, entitled  
"Alexander and Campaspe," written  
by John Lilye, a celebrated writer, in  
that prolific age of true poetry, the  
Elizabethan:

Cupid and my Campaspe playd  
At cards for kisses; Cupid payd:  
He stakes his quiver, bow and afrows,  
His mother's doves, and teame of sparrows,  
Loses them too; then down he throws  
The coral of his lippe, the rose  
Growing on's cheek (but none knows how)  
With these, the crystal of his browe,  
And then the dimple of his chinne;  
All these did my Campaspe winne.  
At last he set her both his eyes,  
She won, and Cupid blind did rise.  
O Love! has she done this to thee?  
What shall, alas! become of me?

The next, with which we shall con-  
clude our selections, though too deeply  
tinged with affectation and refinement  
to be ranked among bardic beauties,  
has too much merit to be omitted:

TO LUCASTA ON GOING TO THE WARS.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkinde,  
That from the nunnerie  
Of thy chaste breast, and quiet minde,  
To warre and armes I flie.

True, a new mistresse now I chose,  
The first foe in the field;  
And with a stronger faith embrace  
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such  
As you, too, shall adore;

I could not love thee, deare, so much,  
Lov'd I not honour more.

In these extracts we have passed over  
"Barbara Allan," "Chevy Chase," and  
others, the beauties of which are too  
universally known to need pointing out.  
Our object has only been to gather a  
few flowers from the rich meadow of  
ancient poesy, and range them in a  
garland, not inferior, we trust, either  
in fragrance or beauty, to many of our  
modern *bouquets*. Many pieces of per-  
haps greater excellence we have been  
obliged to omit from their length, and  
the difficulty of quoting them in mode-  
rate compass, so as to be intelligible. In  
this, indeed, have consisted the difficul-  
ties of our task, for it must be con-  
fessed, that the old poetry, like the old  
architecture, was a little massive in  
structure, and in taking away a few  
fragments, or perhaps, some of those  
impurities with which its beauties are  
obscured, one is in danger of bringing  
down too much of the building. But in  
what we have done, we trust, our ex-  
tracts will not be considered too long,  
nor affected by those indelicacies that  
have been objected to the otherwise  
incomparable *Old Ballad*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS every information respecting  
meteorological phenomena cannot  
fail to be acceptable to you, and, by in-  
sertion in your Magazine, will be more  
extensively circulated than by any  
other means with which I am acquaint-  
ed, I beg to communicate to you my  
observations on the extraordinary fall  
of the barometer, which occurred at  
this place, on the 24th, and 28th of last  
month.

On the 23d of December, at 10 P.M.  
the barometer stood at 28.92, but sunk  
rapidly during the night and following  
day until 9 P.M. when it had reached  
the minimum 27.77, the wind blowing  
from the S.E. a heavy gale, and the  
thermometer indicating a temperature  
of 45.50. Very soon after this time the  
mercury began to rise, for at ten  
o'clock that night it had risen to 27.85,  
a gradual ascent followed, and on the  
night of the 27th, the barometer was at  
28.74, but in the course of that night  
and the next day it fell with great ra-  
pidity, and in the evening of the 28th  
had descended to 27.91; after this it  
continued rising during the remainder  
of the month.

I am induced to consider this depres-  
sion

sion of the barometer as *extraordinary*, because on examining the tables, published by the Royal Society, of the Observations made at their house from the 1st of January, 1774, to the end of the year 1820, I find the minimum there given is only 28.18, and also from another set of tables in the Philosophical Transactions of Observations made by Thomas Barr, Esq. at Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, from the year 1774 to the year 1799, (both inclusive) it appears that the barometer was only twice observed by that gentleman below 28 inches, viz. 27.88 in March, 1783, and 27.92 in January, 1791. From the Meteorological Report given in your excellent Miscellany, the extremes of the barometer are 30.88 and 27.97, and in the results of Mr. Pitt's observations made at Carlisle, as published by you, the mercury does not appear to have ever been below 28 inches, although his tables are continued for upwards of twenty years; and I am further confirmed in my opinion by an examination of the observations made at Edmonton, by that scientific and indefatigable meteorologist, the master of Lattimer's School. That such a fall would have astonished the philosophical men of the last century we may be assured, for the celebrated Dr. Wallis never saw the barometer lower than 27.99. Mr. Townley, indeed, observed the mercury to fall to 27.80 about 2 P.M. on the 24th January, 1698; and Mr. Henry Beighton states "that on the 8th of January, 1734-5, during the greatest storm that had been in those days, the mercury fell to a tenth below 28 inches, which had not been seen," he says, "in that age, or perhaps since Torricelli's time."

JAMES G. TATEM.

*Harpenden, near St. Albans, Herts.*  
Jan. 22, 1822.

### THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. XXIII.

BEOBACHTUNGEN auf REISON in und  
ausser DEUTSCHLAND von D. A. H.  
NIEMEYER.

**H**AMBURG is the native place of D. Augustus Herman Niemeyer, who offers to the European public a series of *Observations made during his Travels in and out of Germany, and of Reflections on the Events and Persons of his own Times*. He states, in a preliminary discourse, that he is now nearly seventy years of age, that he enjoys a lively memory, and recollects the original impressions made upon him

by successive political occurrences from the battle of Rossbach to the death of Napoleon; and he proposes to comment on what still appears to him important among his various reminiscences. A file of the *Hamburg Correspondent*, the newspaper he has been in the ancient habit of consulting, is to assist the precision of his notices, and a journal which was kept of his travels is to refresh his memory of places and persons. Chronology is to be sacrificed to variety; and a beginning is made with those Travels in England which first elevated the author's point of view above national considerations to the European level of appreciation.

The author learnt English of his school-fellow, Samuel Thornton, and met him fifty years afterwards in London, a director of the Bank of England. Young Thornton gave him a Common Prayer Book; and he records the strong impression made on him by the funeral service, and especially by the sentence, "We commit this body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

Mr. Niemeyer was sent to the university in 1771, but hurries over his college years without specifying the place of study, which was probably Halle, or the professional career for which he was destined. On a sudden, fragments, dated 1770, but indited afresh, describe Brunswick, Hanover, and Bremen, in which last town, he laments to say, has not yet been realized that coalition of the Lutheran and Calvinist churches, under a form of liturgy comprehending Unitarians, which throughout Protestant Germany has almost every where else taken place. The celebrated astronomer, Olbers, from whose brain sprang the planet Pallas, is characterized as an active and benevolent physician. He was deputed to Paris by his fellow-citizens when the French occupied the Baltic coast. Under the great church at Bremen is a catacomb called the *Bleykeller*. Anciently it was customary, if any foreigner died at Bremen, there to place the body until orders concerning the interment could be received from the kinsfolks. It was soon perceived that bodies so deposited did not putrefy, but are changed, as in the catacombs of Toulouse, into a sort of mummy. The corpse of a Countess Stanhope, not yet claimed by the family, has been preserved there above 200 years. The *Rathskeller*, famous for its huge casks of



of old hock, is also described, and the wine is compared, in the words of Klopstock, to the German character—"Glowing, not boisterous, clear, strong, and void of empty foam."

Fragments of a journey in Holland succeed, which are dated in 1806. As characteristic of the religious turn of the people, it is stated, that a Family Bible, edited with explanatory notes by the learned orientalist, Dr. Palm, at Leyden, had been subscribed for by 3000 persons. A vessel, with gunpowder on board, blew up on the canal of Delft, in our author's hearing; more than 700 houses were injured by the explosion. After visiting Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Mr. Niemeyer embarked at Helvoetsluys for Harwich, which he reached in fifty-six hours.

He lands, laughs at the Martello towers, dislikes the squat compactness of an English dwelling, complains of the troublesome precautions imposed by the Alien bill, but ascends, with great admiration and delight, the London coach, of which a vignette engraving is given. The ever-thickening throng of houses, carriages, and men, which announce the approach to the metropolis, produces a shining impression. The foot-pavements and the shops dazzle in their turn. At length, the general features grow familiar, and the details of admiration succeed.

In a chapter on Manners, some curious remarks occur on the singular way in which the English spend their Sunday. No other Protestant nation, no other Christian nation, keeps the sabbath in so unjewish and unscriptural a manner. The literary ignorance of John Knox appears to have occasioned this unclassical blunder, which is now consecrated by habit and by law. The Jews at all periods have interpreted the decalogue, as commanding a merry holiday on the sabbath, a relaxation from toil, a suspension of cares, an exhilaration of the spirits, a cheer to the bodily frame. They danced at the feast of the Lord in Shiloh, (Judges xxi, 19.) and the exhibition terminated not unlike those dances with which Romulus entertained the Sabine women. These early dances of worship did not at all accord with later ideas of decency; for when David brought up the ark of God from Obed-edom (2 Samuel, vi, 20) the daughter of Saul reproached the king with having, *like one of the vulgar*, uncovered himself shamefully. After the building of the temple, a greater de-

gree of refinement and decorum was introduced, and the sacred dances were confided to an appropriate trained band of dancers; but these ballets were continued as a part of weekly worship; and some of the psalms were set to minuet and jig tunes, for the purpose of being performed during the dance; for instance, the 149th (see \*Lorin's commentary,) and the 150th. These dances, accompanied with songs, were gradually improved into operas, which were regularly exhibited on sabbath-days in the temple itself; and some of these operas had so Aristophanic a character as to have represented the scourging of Heliodorus. After the conquest of Judea by Alexander and his successors, the Greek language became so prevalent at Jerusalem that these sacred dramas were given in Greek, and among the Apocrypha has been preserved a chorus of one of them, entitled the Song of the Three Holy Children. Ezekiel, a Jewish poet, who flourished about forty years before Christ, composed a tragedy on the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, of which fragments remain. The Spanish mystery *Las Profetias de Daniel* has perhaps traditionally preserved another canvas as ancient as christianity.

There is no reason to suppose that the early christians in the least swerved from the notorious practice of the Jews, or that they objected to sacred dramas and mysteries on Sundays, when these were compatible with their own religion. All temples were then theatres; and it was against frequenting *pagan* temples that the declamations of the fathers were directed. Christianity was first taught throughout the north of Europe, by means of the stage. The mysteries and miracle-plays of the first missionaries had familiarized the prominent incidents of biblical history, long before the art of reading could have been called in to communicate the chronicles themselves. If modern missionaries had as much zeal and sense as those of the church of Rome, they would adopt in savage nations the same method of address, and would represent, chiefly in pantomime, and with illustrative scenery, the Creation, the Deluge, the Exodus, the adventures of

\* *In utroque psalmo nomine chori intelligi posse cum certo instrumento homines ad sonum ipsius tripudiantes: and again de tripudio, seu de multitudine sultantium et concinnantium, minime dubito.*

David, and the miracles of Christ. Religion is less beloved, and the stage less moral, in consequence of the dissolution of their original alliance. Let it not be feared that religion would be degraded by thus mingling with our pleasures; this depends on the skill and excellence of the poet. Who that has seen Racine's *Athalie* performed at the opera-house in Paris, but must allow that one evening spent at such an exhibition impresses more indelibly the finest passages of scripture, (Read the chorus *Tout l'univers est plein de sa magnificence*) and enlivens more powerfully a feeling for the beauties of piety, than a month's attention to the lessons at church? Another valuable end is attained. By the learned and appropriate character of the decorations, a curious knowledge of Jewish habits and ceremonies is widely scattered among the people, and distinctly engraved on the memory. The pulpit often labours to communicate such information: but how slowly, how imperfectly it succeeds! A theatric chorus of Levites in procession, a scenic inside view of the temple, teaches more at a glance concerning Jewish costume and ritual than a week's poring over Godwin's *Moses and Aaron*. In Oxford and Cambridge, at least, and as a mean of instructing theologic students, who in England are lamentably ignorant, such biblical dramas should be regularly exhibited before the young clergy. The minutiae of the vestments, and utensils, and architectural decorations, illustrative of the ceremonial and fashion of the temple of Jerusalem, the mitres and phylacteries, the cherubic andirons, the candelabras of seven lamps, the pomegranates straining through a net sculptured on the capitals of the pilasters, should all, by the personal attendance and criticism of the professors of Hebrew antiquities, be brought to the utmost perfection of which such imitations are susceptible. From the seats of learning, a correct style of habiliment and decoration would thus accompany sacred dramas into the other provinces of the empire, and render them worthy to employ and amuse the Sunday evening leisure of pious and intelligent families.

But in England such, and indeed any amusements are ignorantly held to be irreligious. The theatres are shut, concerts are deemed a profanation, cards are forbidden, a woman may not

be seen to knit or sew, nor a man heard to sing or laugh; all must wear the face of gloom, and bear the ennui of idleness; many put on mourning. No books but of a spiritual cast may be opened; no parties of pleasure made for jaunts or festivity. Much neatness of dress is however observed; and the women of the inferior classes usually pass the whole Saturday night in washing the linen of the family, that their husbands and children may appear cleanly at church; they also wash the floors and stairs, but this is done in concealment. No one rises early on the Sunday. Only milk is suffered to be sold. The bakers supply no fresh bread; pious persons, however, bake their dinners at public ovens, or dine on cold meat, in order to spare their servants the sin of cookery. About nine in the morning, the bells of the churches begin a funeral toll, which every quarter of an hour increases in rapidity, until the hour of worship. Then are first seen persons in the street, marching slowly with a face of awe, as if following a corpse. They are soon hidden in the temples, where priests pronounce absolution in a white robe, and exhortation in a black one; there is no other ceremony, the congregation kneels to pray, stands to sing, and sits to hear. No pictures, no statues adorn the churches, only monuments of the dead: organs are rare. About twelve, the worshippers disperse, and mostly wander to the park, or to some public walk, where the neatness of their dress will be observed. Having dined they return to the churches, and again walk abroad. No person should frequent the streets during the hour of divine service, and many a one is imprisoned for so doing. After the hour of tea, there are evening services; and, after the hour of supper, many fathers of families compel their children to read aloud a chapter of the Bible, and a sermon, and then close the day with a prayer.

All this dull and superstitious formality, disavowed alike by christianity and by reason, has more the appearance of a fast instituted to deprecate the anger of some malignant being, who views with hostile eye the happiness of man, than of a festival intended to honour a benevolent deity. A good God must delight in the felicity, not in the mortification of his creatures, and feel that heaven is paid when man receives —, "to enjoy is to obey."

Westminster



Westminster Abbey is described with detail, and an engraving given of the monument of Mary, Queen of Scots, who is a much greater favourite on the continent than the equally lewd but less tolerant Queen Elizabeth. The public spirit of the nation, in combining for so many useful purposes, is held up to foreign example. The Magdalen Hospital and the Asylum are also recommended to German imitation. An account of Ackermann's picturesque publications concerning Great Britain, is given with elaborate detail.

On the whole, however, not much novelty in this author's points of view will be detected; he rather excels in common sense than in originality; notices just what every one else is struck with; and merits the praise of propriety, by walking in the beaten path. Variety, not peculiarity of flavour, constitutes the merit of his dishes; he opens a plentiful cheap ordinary rather than a banquet of dainties.

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XVIII.

*Edinburgh Review*, No. 71.

**T**HOUGH the *Edinburgh Review* is neither so sprightly nor vigorous as formerly, it is still a sensible and well meaning book, and we should be sorry to see it lose its hold on public opinion. That the later volumes should fall below their predecessors, in fire and originality, is what might be expected from the history of the publication. The early writers were young men—(none of them, we are told, more than thirty,) full of confidence in their powers, and possessed of a considerable fund of original ideas. These advantages were necessarily evanescent and exhaustible, and lately the reviewers have displayed no striking novelties either in politics, literature, or philosophy.

With all these failures and mutations in the *Edinburgh Review*, we still consider it the best periodical publication of its time. Occasionally it contains articles of transcendent ability and eloquence;—if the criticism be less caustic and dogmatical than heretofore, it is more just; and if we have fewer metaphysical disquisitions and fine spun theories, we have able digests and valuable discussions on questions of great practical utility and importance.

The leading subject of the last Number is "*Sir George Mackenzie's Me-*

*moirs*," the MS. of which had a narrow escape from the vulgar uses of an Edinburgh shopkeeper. The article of the reviewer is plainly and sensibly written; abounding in just observation on the disastrous Scottish Administration of Charles the Second,—on the errors and causes of bigotry and shortsightedness—with some allusions, not sufficiently pointed we think, to recent and not less afflictive periods of our own history. The character of Sir George himself, is of that sort which it is the interest of society should be forgotten rather than remembered: he was more able than honest, and one of that class of statesmen with which the world is at all times abundantly supplied,—who can make their principles bend to their interest, and their conscience to their ambition.

"*The Foreign Slave Trade*" article we hope will be generally read: it is not very long, and contains interesting details on the revival of an infamous traffic, which the law had abolished. The connivance of the French ministry at the Negro trade, shows the real character of the Ultra party; when, in spite of professions of religion and morality, for the sake of strengthening its influence with the colonial interest, it tolerates an illegal and odious traffic that violates both.

"*Bowdler's Family Shakespeare*" forms the *third* article, and is the shortest we remember, being less than two pages. As the critic is so very brief with Mr. Bowdler, we shall be very brief with him. He seems to approve of Mr. Bowdler's entailments, and we do not find fault with any thing except the *title*, which sounds to us rather *parodial*. We cannot, however, imagine how the *Quarterly* can approve of Mr. Bowdler's amendments, for if the practice of castrating old books on account of the *indelicacies* they contain be once admitted, it is impossible to foresee where such innovations may stop, whether they may not extend to the root of our venerable establishments themselves.

We get on very fast, being already at the *fourth* article, *Madame de Staël*. When the *Edinburgh* reviewer enters on French society, literature and philosophy, we always expect something very clever and entertaining, and we cannot say we have been disappointed on the present occasion. For her works on literature and the revolution, Madame de Staël had received distinguish-  
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ed praise, and not more praise, in our opinion, than her extraordinary merits as a writer and thinker deserved. But on this occasion we suspect the reviewer from a wish to be both generous and just, to departed excellence, has felt himself rather awkwardly situated. The subjects reviewed are, the "*Œuvres Inédites*" of Madame de Staël, consisting of her first and her last writings,—of the plays and poems of her youth—and of the pieces with which she amused her later retirement, and which she did not live to revise. Now, though the world is at all times eager to see the 'first' and 'last' of those by whom it has been greatly amused or instructed, we apprehend it is a curiosity which should not always be gratified. In the present case we doubt not the friends of the illustrious author have acted with the partiality, if not with the discretion of true friendship. Of the pieces they have published, we have only read the *Dix Années d'Exil*, which, we are told by the reviewer, is the most remarkable in the collection, but which, in our opinion, contains details much better omitted. We do not allude particularly to what is said of Bonaparte—for every body knows Madame de Staël hated Bonaparte, and Bonaparte disgraced himself by a paltry prosecution of the first woman of the age; though we think on the subject, some things had better have been withheld, especially what is related about Napoleon *pirouetting à la Bourbon*, and the precautions the author took to be prepared for his impertinencies. But what we object to more than these, is the account of the prostrations and ceremonies, before Madame de Staël left Coppet, and the extravagant praise she has lavished on the Russians, for no better reason that we can discover, than that she was hospitably received by the emperor, who comes in also for a share of her admiration, for the not less disinterested motive that he was about to make war on her prosecutor. These things we readily admit are all very *womanly*, and do not detract from the moral worth of Madame de Staël; but with many they will lessen their confidence in her judgment, and their admiration for the intellectual greatness of the author of '*Considerations*' and the '*Influence of Literature*.'

The next article, "*The Greek Orators*," displays more learning than philosophy, and does not evince a very intimate acquaintance with the true

principles of eloquence. It may be proper to hold up to youth examples of successful application, but we surmise the utmost that can be attained by industry alone, is not more than mediocrity. That Demosthenes was a laborious corrector of his speeches—that by haranguing the waves, and carrying stones in his mouth, he surmounted the defects of nature, are far from convincing us that he was indebted to these causes for his unrivalled excellence. There is a wide difference between giving scope to a power and creating the power itself. It is a different thing to loosen a tongue that is tied, or remove a cataract, and to give the faculty of speech, or the power of vision. One is the province of art, the other the gift of nature. What Demosthenes did for himself was no more,—he only *untied his tongue*. The soul of an orator he had, and all he did by his 'pebbles' and his 'waves' was to give her 'verge and room enough.'—We could enlarge on this point, but what we have said must convince the reviewer, we differ widely from him in our view of his subject. And if, he will find, we think that it has not been by labour and preparation that assembled multitudes have been moved and animated; but by a word—a phrase—a spark of fire, struck out at the moment, which not art could have foreseen or provided, had not the element of combustion been previously implanted by nature in the mind of the speaker.

"*Mr. Scarlett's Poor Bill*" forms the sixth article. It is rather too racy and rough even for us, though we have seen articles from the same hand we admired. The reviewer treats Mr. Scarlett indeed very cavalierly, and is quite merry with his schemes for checking population. We think, however, Mr. Scarlett is right, at least so far as his bill goes to prevent litigation. If a man need assistance in Cornwall, we cannot see why he should be removed into Yorkshire to receive it. Where a man is, it is generally the interest of society he should remain. By his forcible removal his industry is taken from a place where it is in request, to one where it is not in demand. The consideration about settlement is inapplicable in this case, as it is a measure intended to be general, not local. It is not what one parish may gain or another lose, but the total effect on the community that is to be considered. The points to be answered are



are,—where can relief be administered at the least expence—and where the pauper's industry, when relief can be dispensed with, will be most valuable? At that place, we say, where the pauper happens to be, and no other. The talk about parishes pulling down houses, to drive out the poor, is very foolish. Let them pull them down, their employers will build them up again; or if they do not, others will, who have spare capital for which they want interest. We wonder indeed the reviewer delivers himself in this way, because he appears to be a political economist, and we doubt not would make a great outcry if one were to propose interfering with the Freedom of Trade,—though the two cases in principle are exactly the same.

The "*Persecutions of the Protestants*" is an able historical digest of French intolerance—of the growth of fanaticism—of the union of licentiousness and bigotry under the old regime—with some notice of the machinations carried on by the ultra faction, and their attempts to strengthen their interest by encouraging fanaticism, and conniving at its crimes, rather than attach themselves to the new order of things.

"*Craven's Tour in South Italy*" forms the next subject. It is an indulgent article, and from what we can glean of Mr. Craven's book, is intended rather to encourage him to produce something better, than considered as strictly due to his present performance; which appears to us, rather laboured in style, and somewhat objectionable in principle.

We are again advancing rapidly, being at the ninth article, the "*Nomination of Scottish Juries*." If the editor did not write the first paragraph in this article, we think he ought to have struck it out. Mr. Bentham is not a person to be treated flippantly by any Edinburgh reviewer: besides it is not correct that the evils of which Mr. Bentham complains in his '*Elements*,' have been 'corrected in recent practice.' The only interruption to the abuses of the Crown Office, was during the shrievalty of Sir Richard Phillips; since which the old abuses have returned without abatement, with the exception of some late improvements in the Special Jury Lists of the City. To the remainder we have no objection, except that the subject is overlaid, and we fear that the Scottish freeholders will more

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readily comprehend the '*Loaves and Fishes*,' said to be annually shared among them, than the diffuse reasoning of the reviewer. The question, however, is very plain. The Scottish judges not only *pack* the juries, but have power to make new laws, amounting in their penalties to FOURTEEN YEARS TRANSPORTATION. A system of judicial administration more repugnant to reason, one cannot conceive, and what augments our surprise is, that Scotland, so famous for learning and philosophy, should so long suffer it to remain without exposure or animadversion. Between the judge *packing*, or, as Erskine more fitly termed it '*picking*' the jury to try criminal offences, and trying the offences himself, we can see no difference, except that, in the former case, he is partly relieved of the salutary responsibility which ought to attach to his decision.

The tenth and last article, "*Stewart's Introduction to the Encyclopædia*," is a learned, ingenious and able discourse; but our remarks having already exceeded our limits, we are afraid to trust ourselves with the examination of it. What struck us as most deserving consideration, are the observations (pp. 255, 260) on the disingenuousness of connecting moral delinquency with philosophical speculation: thereby appealing to the most dangerous and excitable passions of mankind to check the freedom of inquiry. The whole article, however, is full of curious information, profound remark, and luminous disquisition, and is well worthy attentive perusal. With this observation we rather hastily dismiss the present number, but not without first expressing our general approbation of its contents,—which we are persuaded will be read with admiration and interest, by all but the vain, the frivolous and the unprincipled.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR from THESSALONICA to PELLA,  
the celebrated Capital of the KINGS  
of MACEDON, by M. POUQUEVILLE.

LEAVING Thessalonica on the 15th of February, 1817, while the weather was cold, we went out by the gate of the river Vardar, the Axios of antiquity, on the north side of the city, and took the road to Jenidgé, which passes under the low hills of Pella. On the outside of the walls, on the right hand, on the slope of the hill, partly occupied by Thessalonica,

R

we

we passed along by a burial-ground crowded with sepulchral pillars. The rapid torrents which rush down the hill carry along the putrified remains of the dead, and deposit them in a stagnant pool near the gate, occasioning by the effluvia, distempers not less injurious than the pestilence itself. In the autumn of 1790, after the usual rains of that season, more than half of the inhabitants of the city fell a sacrifice to the empoisoned atmosphere. But neither that awful event nor any other of the same kind have had power to prevent the Mahometans from accumulating dead bodies in that horrible receptacle of destruction.

Proceeding for a quarter of an hour we entered on a road bordered with reeds, fencing gardens of a marshy soil, but in general planted with vines, fig, and plane trees. Under these trees, the people of Thessalonica choose their walks, setting at defiance the chance of agues, which strangers have no way of shaking off but by quitting the country. Gaining at last the plain, as the wind blew hard from the north, we quickened our horse's pace towards the khan or inn of Tekeli. On the way we crossed a broad heath, watered by a stream, drawn off from the Echedorus seven miles distant from the sea, for the use of a powder mill. Being still in winter, the waters were spread over the plain, forming a number of marshy pools; those parts not occupied by the waters were either under cultivation or covered with flocks and herds, forced down from the mountain-pastures by the snow. At last we arrived on the proper channel of the Echedorus, now the Gallio, which no longer discharges its waters into the Axios. Its current being obstructed by mud, the Echedorus has formed for itself a course directly to the sea, two leagues to the westward of Thessalonica. The accumulation of mud and gravel at the mouth seems to announce that the stream will again change its opening to the sea. The bogs and pools on the banks obliged our guides to search for a ford, by following the marks and ruts of the country carriages; passing over it and two small streams, we arrived at Tekeli, the first *menzil-hané* or post-house, distant two leagues and a half from Thessalonica, corresponding, perhaps, to the station *ad decimum* (the tenth mile) in the ancient itineraries. Of this the inhabitants have no knowledge; but they regard with pecu-

liar veneration a *teké*, or convent of Dervishes, in the place, which thence receives its name. Tekeli is also much frequented by Turkish and Frank sportsmen from Thessalonica, on account of the great abundance of game of all sorts.

Having taken our meal here, we remounted our horses and crossed a muddy brook, leaving on the right Lapora and Harabli, villages distinguished by a little wood containing a tepe, tumulus, or barrow, never yet opened. A little further off are the healthy heights of Daoudhal, adorned with the villas of several opulent Turks. Being distant only three leagues and a half from Thessalonica, to the same place repair many Franks for the recovery of their health, and to avoid the pestilential air of the fever season. We observed several other villages on the way to the river Vardar, but I was unable to collect their names.

The bridge on the Vardar or Axios had been recently rebuilt of wood, in a form at once handsome and substantial; a proof of its having been erected by some architect much more skilful than any Turkish builder. The bridge consists of seventy-one arches, of which twenty-eight rest on a low island, overflowed when the river is in full stream. Each end of the bridge is ornamented with a pavilion; and in the middle is a strong wooden gate, which can be shut, and thus serves as a sort of trap to arrest robbers endeavouring to escape from one side of the river to the other. The whole length of the bridge is divided by a rail in the middle, for the guidance of carriages going, in opposite directions, without crossing or interrupting each other. Many of these carriages passed us, loaded with wine of Niagonsta, or Naousè, as the Greeks call it, a town situated twenty leagues or hour's journey westward from Thessalonica.

On leaving the bridge on the Vardar we entered on a plain, with many sepulchral barrows, extending to Sarili, where we overtook our Janissary sent on before us to provide accommodations in a khan; and there we were obliged to put up, man and beast, all under the same roof. This village is situated on the road to Jenidgé-Vardar, a place of considerable trade on account of its tobacco, reckoned the best in all Macedonia. Sarili offering nothing remarkable for the stranger, we resumed our course southwards to a river, flowing



ing from north to south to the lake Lydias, which formerly separated Macedonia proper from Bottiaea. Crossing the river on a bridge, we passed a Turkish burying-ground, crowded with sepulchral monuments, formed out of columns drawn from the ruins of Pella, the city we were seeking. Turning several eminences, we halted in front of two barrows, of which the largest measured fifty-seven feet in length, forty-three in breadth, and thirty-five in perpendicular height. Immediately beyond this monument we entered on the territory of Pella, situated, according to Herodotus, in the country of Bottiaea, at the extremity of Emathia. On our right, spread out vast open plains, in which the Bulgarian inhabitants, with their ploughs drawn by buffaloes, were employed in turning up furrows stretching the whole extent of the country, so that they appeared like a multitude of husbandmen all employed in labouring one immense field. On our left and almost in front of us, were a series of lakes and marshes reaching to the sea; thence, having passed some low hills, we came within sight of the renowned Pella.

The capital of the kings of Macedon does not announce itself, in its desolation, to the eye of the stranger, as is done at Athens and Corinth, by the display of the remains of its ancient splendour. The position of Pella is known only from its correspondence with the descriptions of its site, preserved in history. Thus it is described by Livy, in the conclusion of his 44th book: "The consul M. Æmilius Paulus, proceeding from Pydna, after the utter discomfiture of Perseus of Macedon, arrived with his army on the second day at Pella. Encamping about a mile from the city, he there remained some days, examining the position on every side, and acknowledging that not without good reason had the royal residence been there placed. Pella was seated on an eminence sloping down to the south west, and surrounded by marshes of impassable depth in summer as well as in winter, produced by several stagnant lakes. Within the marsh itself, on the side next to the city, appeared, like an island, the castle, or citadel, erected on a mound, a work of vast labour, which sustained the fortifications, while it resisted all injury from the inclosing waters. This citadel, conspicuous from its situation and structure, was connected by a wall to

the city, and within that wall was a stream of water, over which was erected a bridge. From its position, it resulted, that although the city might be blockaded, yet the citadel was wholly inaccessible; nor, on the other hand, if the king should shut up any person within the citadel, could he possibly escape but by the bridge, which might be very easily defended."

Conformably with this representation, the vestiges of Pella are found on an eminence sloping down to the SW., and encompassed by marshes. In vain, however, do we look for the walls of the city, for the citadel, for the dykes constructed to defend from inundation the temples, buildings, and other monuments of its grandeur: the barbarians from the North, the Romans, and the succession of ages have destroyed even the ruins.

To Philip of Macedon, Pella was indebted for its rank and magnificence among the cities of the east; and it must have been with a view to its strength, in a position inapproachable in ancient times by any hostile force, that he selected for his capital, a spot extremely unhealthy. Enlarged and improved by his son Alexander and his successors, Pella had attained a high degree of power and splendour, before it was taken and sacked by the adventurers from Gaul, the forerunners of the Romans, who overthrew the city, after the conquest of Macedonia. Commanding, by its position, the mouths of the Axios and the Lydias, Pella would naturally have become an important commercial station, had not Thessalonica, distant only twenty-one miles, possessed a safe and commodious port for shipping. But in ancient times, military strength and security, and not commercial advantages, were the objects contemplated, in the founding and improving of cities.

The Axios, or Vardar, having discharged a portion of its waters into the lake of Lydias, pursues its course to the sea, where it deposes its mud, and other matters. The passage consequently grows every day shallower; so that, in time, the upper part of the gulf of Thessalonica will become a lake separated from the sea. Even at the present day, the depth of water in the pass is only about fourteen English fathoms. Fishing-barks ascend the Vardar to the bridge of Colakia, on the great road from Thessalonica and Constantinople, for Thessaly, Epirus, &c.

Looking

Looking forward, at last, we discovered the miserable village called Allah-Kilissa, or Allah-Hissar, (God's tower or castle,) composed of about three score huts, inhabited by Bulgarians, with a tower, garrisoned by a dozen Albanians, with their officer. Such are the present edifices, population, and military establishment of Pella, the once powerful capital of Philip, and Alexander, and Perseus! A low Mahometan now commands, whip-in-hand, in the city where Alexander first saw the light; and the paternal seat of that monarch whose dominions extended from the Adriatic to the Indus, is now the property of Achmet, son of Ismael, Bey of Serres. But if Pella be sunk, well adapted to its fallen state are the inhabitants, distinguished, even in Macedonia, by their gross ignorance and their brutal hatred of strangers. Notwithstanding the orders of the commandant, and the abundant offer of money, it was not without a long altercation that we obtained entrance into a hovel, merely to deposit our baggage. Proceeding to survey the place, we first visited a church, built of stone, dedicated to St. Paul, usually styled by the Greeks the great apostle. The children, attracted by the European dress, followed us from place to place; while the dogs, not less amazed, assailed us in the most ferocious manner. Some of the people, however, who had seen Franks in Thessalonica, offered to sale antique coins and small figures in *terra cotta*, found in the place. Traversing a large space of ground, covered with fragments of tombs, and masses of brick and tile, we came to the village-well, on a stone of which were these words:

ΔΙΟΝΤΕΙΟΣ ΜΕΤΑΚΑΕΟΥΣ.

Descending in a westward direction, we fully recognized the position of Pella, as described in the foregoing quotation from Livy, on the slope of a double eminence. The remains of the ramparts, constructed of stones of very large size, carried round the summit of the highest hill, induced me to suppose them to indicate the position of the citadel. Descending southwards, I followed the line of another inclosing wall, still called Pella by the inhabitants. The direction of this wall points to a square basin, of Turkish workmanship: but the facing wall is founded on a broader wall, of ancient Greek construction. In the lake Lydias, now called Jenidgé, I observed the mouth of the river from the town so called, and

those of the river Niagousta, and of several rivulets, proceeding from neighbouring springs.

Having thus surveyed all that remains of Pella above ground—and to attempt excavation was impracticable—although under the surface, a rich treasure of antiquities must undoubtedly be concealed, we returned to our Bulgarian hut, where our Janissaries had prepared a dinner of pilaw, the usual food of travellers, and the favourite dish of the people in the east. After dinner, I extended my researches towards Jenidgé, a considerable town, famed for its tobacco, distant about a league westward from Pella. Entering on the road which runs not far from the well before-mentioned, I observed a tumulus, or barrow, which had been opened. Going into it, by an opening made on the south side, we found a sort of passage, thirty-one feet four inches, English, in length, by seven feet in breadth, which led to two square parallel rooms, both much injured by the openings made to enter and examine them. Continuing to descend to a second passage, by a steep slope under a vault, which terminated at a horizontal passage or gallery fifty-seven feet long, and eleven feet two inches broad, we observed two niches in the wall. These left us no doubt that the galleries and recesses, which externally appear as barrows, were certainly constructed as places of sepulture. A third passage opened into another vaulted chamber, fourteen feet three inches by twelve feet ten inches in length from north to south. This tumulus having been opened and examined, no discoveries were left for us to make. We were, however, convinced of the erroneousness of the vulgar opinion, that the barrows found in various parts of the country were thrown up by the Turks, when they first invaded Macedonia, as a place on which to erect the precious national standard of Mahomet. Nothing now remaining to be seen at Pella, we returned to Thessalonica by the road we had before pursued.

#### NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. XV.

*The POETICAL RECREATIONS of the CHAMPION.*

A VOLUME of poetry from the pen of a person who stands so high both in the literary and political world as Mr. Thelwall, cannot fail to be an object of more than ordinary interest; and we are persuaded, that in introducing



ducing such a production to the notice of our readers, we are conferring a reciprocal pleasure upon them and ourselves. There are characters of whom a correct estimate can scarcely be expected to be formed, till the effervescence and irritability of party feeling have had ample time to subside; and the man whose firm resistance to oppression has rendered him obnoxious to the powerful, and whose steady adherence to principle has offended the unprincipled, cannot hope to escape calumny and misrepresentation. But "*Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.*" and when posterity, unbiassed by prejudice, shall decide upon the claims of individuals with reference to their true merits only, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the volume before us, will rank as one in whom the courage of the patriot was united with the attainments of the scholar, and who, forced by uncontrollable circumstances into the political storms of his day, still retained his passion for the "*literæ humaniores*," and woo'd the muse amid the gloom that surrounded him.

The present collection is composed of poetical and critical effusions, extracted from the *Champion*, during the time that journal was under the direction of Mr. Thelwall; and is a selection at once judicious and interesting. Some of the pieces are by different correspondents; but so much the greater portion is from the editor himself, that we shall beg leave to consider the work as entirely his own; and wish our remarks to be understood with reference to him alone, unless a specific statement is made to the contrary.

Many of Mr. Thelwall's poetical productions have already met the public eye, but they have never before made their appearance, in a regular or collected form, and the present may therefore be considered as the first fair opportunity that has been afforded of ascertaining his true character as a poet. Judging from these specimens, we should say, that the soft and tender is more his forte than the bold and sublime; he is better fitted to chant the amorous lay of the Troubadour, than the spirit-stirring strain of the warrior; and seems rather to aim at culling a wreath of the wild flowers that nature has strewn in his way, than at soaring into the loftier regions of Parnassus, and giving "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." Nor will he suffer by this preference in the es-

timation of those persons, who are no admirers of certain bards of high renown, that have mistaken rhapsody for sublimity; have deemed horrors and crimes to be the most appropriate subjects of soothing song, and have conceived that they approach the perfection of their art, in proportion as their language becomes remote from common understanding, and their descriptions from versimilitude. With writers of this stamp, Mr. Thelwall has certainly nothing in common; but he may justly claim an honourable station among those who have excelled in strains of sweetness and tenderness, and in awakening the better feelings, and kindlier sensibilities of our nature. His anacreontics, of which there are several in the collection, exhibit very superior powers; we subjoin the following as a specimen.

If when the sparkling goblet flows,  
I braid my temples with the rose,  
And, while reflected o'er the brim,  
I see the deepening blushes swim,  
With wilder ecstasies of soul,  
I bid the tide of Bacchus roll,—  
'Tis that the blush that paints the rose,  
A type of thee, my fair, bestows,  
And bath'd within the cup I'd be,  
That glows with love, and glows of thee.

If, when retiring to repose,  
Still in my chamber bloom the rose,  
And, twin'd in many a wreathing string,  
O'er all my couch a fragrance fling,  
Which scattering on my fervid breast,  
Sooths me, with opiate charm, to rest;—  
'Tis that the fragrance of the rose  
The breathing of thy lip bestows;  
And dreams of bliss it wafts to me,  
That breathe of love, and breathe of thee.

Then come, Naëra! sweeter rose!  
For whom my restless fancy glows;  
Come—whelm in dearer joys the soul  
Than ever bath'd in flowing bowl;—  
Come, and, in waking kisses, deal  
Such rapture as my dreams reveal;  
And while, with mingling soul, I sip  
The balmy fragrance of thy lip,  
More—more than vision'd bliss 'twill be—  
To wake to love, and wake for thee.

Into some of his songs and minor poems, the writer has infused the richness and elegance of the British Catullus, together with much of the simplicity of our elder poets, while the greatest purity both of language and sentiment pervades the whole. From many of equal merit, we offer to our readers, the beautiful piece entitled, "*Hope Deferred*."

Brimful of bliss the goblet flow'd,  
'Twas lifted to the very lip;

With

With hope the thirsty bosom glow'd,  
And the bow'd head was bent to sip;  
But envious fortune snatch'd away  
The mantling promise of delight:  
O'er-clouded was the genial ray,  
And the sweet dream was put to flight.

O Mary! is the goblet gone—  
The draught for ever cast away?  
Or is it but a while withdrawn,  
To come more sweeten'd by delay?

Yes, Mary! yes—that speaking eye  
Tells me the cup again shall flow:  
And bless'd occasion shall supply  
The mutual bliss we pant to know.

From the circumstances of Mr. Thelwall's life, it might naturally be expected that the political effusions would be among the best in this volume. Feeling, as we do, the greatest respect for the author's sufferings and exertions in the cause of freedom, we are yet obliged, as impartial critics, to say, that this does not appear to us to be the case, perhaps because our expectations were too highly excited; but we rather suspect the true cause is to be found in the conformation of Mr. Thelwall's mind, which appears to us of too benevolent and philanthropic a kind, too much imbued with "the milk of human kindness," to be susceptible, unless on very rare occasions, of sufficient vehemence for the purposes of a party writer. The collection, however, furnishes two splendid exceptions to the above remarks, which we shall here transcribe. The first is an ode to the Maratists, written in 1793.

Eternal curses wait his crime,—

The monster whose atrocious hand  
(When freedom's patriot soul sublime  
Would vindicate an injur'd land)  
First lifts, with thirst of slaughter fir'd,  
The assassin's steel, and headlong leads  
The frantic crowd to desperate deeds!—  
The frantic crowd, by rage inspir'd,  
Who, when the indignant spirit flames,  
With Freedom's or Religious zeal,  
Too oft pollute those sacred names,  
And rush on deeds which heaven dis-  
claims,

And shuddering virtue scorns to own:  
Deeds that in savage horror vie  
With those that prop the Despot's throne,  
Or Priestcraft's sable vesture die:  
Deeds that the noblest cause profane,  
And sully Freedom's holy train.

The other piece is a Sonnet to Tyranny, written during the author's confinement in the Tower.

O Hell-born Tyranny! how blest the land  
Whose watchful Citizens with dauntless  
breast  
Oppose thy *first* approach! With aspect  
bland

Thou wost, alas! too oft, to lull to rest  
The sterner virtues that should guard the  
throne

Of Liberty. Deck'd with the gaudy zone  
Of Pomp, and usher'd with lascivious arts  
Of glossing Luxury, thy fraudulent smile  
Ensnares the dazzled senses, till our hearts  
Sink, palsied, in degenerate lethargy.  
Then bursts the swoln destruction forth;  
and while

Down the rough tide of Power, Oppression  
drives

The shipwreck'd multitude, no hope sur-  
vives,

But from the whelming storm of Anarchy.

In some parts of the *Recreations*, we find attempts, most of them by pupils of Mr. Thelwall's, at English Sapphics; and he has himself introduced an essay on the subject, in which he contends for the admission of the antient measures into our own language, as being not only practicable, but very desirable additions to our metrical resources. It is with no small degree of regret that we feel ourselves compelled to differ from Mr. T. *in toto*, upon this subject. We consider English poetry to be abundantly rich in all that is necessary for the purposes of harmony, without having recourse to far-fetched, and very equivocal sources of improvement. We are fully aware of all that has been urged by partisans on both sides of the question, about accent and quantity, and what has sometimes, by rather an awkward epithet, been termed *poese*. But though these distinctions may be considered as very satisfactorily established by those who have invented them, we fear they have not in any instance been made sufficiently clear to become palpable to persons wholly ignorant of the dead languages. It has never been our good fortune to meet with a mere English scholar, who could be made to feel the harmony of an English sapphic or hexameter, much less to construct one. And this circumstance is, in our opinion, a strong presumption that such metres are anomalous to our language; for we consider that on this subject the sentiment of a person wholly unacquainted with the ancient tongues, must be of far more weight than that of a proficient in them. The latter, from the influence of association of ideas, may frequently imagine that he perceives in the imitations of Latin and Greek metres, a modulation and harmony which do not in reality exist; just as when listening to the tune of a well known song, though played only upon an instru-  
ment



ment without the voice, we then seem distinctly to hear the words; though it is pretty certain that without such previous knowledge, the music alone would never have the effect of making us acquainted with them.

We might likewise remark that attempts of this kind have hitherto, at least, met with few admirers or followers. The productions of Sidney, Dr. Watts, Southey and Stanihurst, in our own tongue: those of Pasquier and Iodelle, among the French, and of the Spanish poet Villegas; though all men of acknowledged talent and genius, have failed to provoke any emulation to tread in their steps. And this utter want of imitators, when we reflect how much that "*servum pecus*" has in every age abounded in the literary world, is of itself a strong argument for the little advantage that would result from adopting the measures of the antients into the languages we have mentioned. Having thus expressed our opinion upon this topic, we must, in justice state, that the sapphics in this volume are the best we remember to have seen. The following version of the 138th psalm certainly appears to us extremely harmonious.

Fast by thy stream, O Babylon, reclining,  
Woe-begone exile, to the gale of evening  
Only responsive, my forsaken harp I  
Hung on the willow.

Gush'd the big tear-drops, as my soul remember'd

Zion, thy mountain paradise, my country!  
When the fierce bands Assyrian, who led us  
Captive from Salem,

Claim'd, in our mournful bitterness of anguish,

Songs and unseason'd madrigals of joyance;  
"Sing the sweet-tempered carol that ye  
wont to

Warble in Zion."

Dumb be my tuneful eloquence, if ever  
Strange echoes answer to a song of Zion:

Blasted this right hand if I should forget thee,

Land of my fathers.

The reproach under which our language labours of harshness, arising from the frequent recurrence of hissing sounds, is well known. Mr. Thelwall has given us a curious specimen of "an English song without a Sibilant," as a proof that this fault might partly, at least, be avoided. As it contains but a few stanzas, and may be considered a kind of poetical novelty, we shall subjoin it.

No—not the eye of tender blue,  
Tho' Mary, 'twere the tint of thine;—  
Or breathing lip of glowing hue  
Might bid the opening bud repine,  
Had long enthrall'd my mind:

Nor tint with tint, alternate aiding  
That o'er the dimpled tablet flow,  
The vermilion to the lily fading;  
Nor ringlet bright with orient glow  
In many a tendril twin'd.

The breathing tint, the beamy ray,  
The linear harmony divine,  
That o'er the form of beauty play,  
Might warm a colder heart than mine,  
But not for ever bind.

But when to radiant form and feature,  
Internal worth and feeling join  
With temper mild and gay good nature,—  
Around the willing heart, they twine  
The empire of the mind.

We had marked several other beautiful passages for extracting, but our limits will not admit of their insertion; we must therefore refer our readers to the work itself for further entertainment. For ourselves, we can truly say, that this miscellany has much exceeded our expectations, and that we should be glad indeed, could we always, in our moments of relaxation from the severer pursuits and occupations of life, ensure amusement equal to that which we have derived from the Poetical Recreations of the Champion.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

NAPOLEON'S VERSES to the PORTRAIT of  
his SON *Imitated*.\*

DELIGHTFUL image of my much-lov'd  
boy!

See there his eyes, his looks, his beauteous  
smile;

But I shall him behold no more, no more.

Ah, shall I never on some kindlier shore

\* See Monthly Magazine for February,  
1822.

Receive and press him to my heart with  
joy?

O, my SON! my dear SON! might thou  
beguile

With converse sweet thy father's gloomy  
hours!

Myself the guardian of thy growing  
powers,

And thou, the prop of my declining years!

With thee I could forget my wrongs, my  
cares,

Imperial

Imperial crown and glory ; blest with thee,  
This rock itself would be a heaven to me :  
O, in thine arms ! I could forget that fame  
Shall give me, through all time, a never-  
dying name.

LEO.

Richmond, Yorkshire, 11th Feb. 1822.

### ONE KISS MORE ?

ONE kiss more ?

And then we part, my love ;  
'Tis sweet to bless affection o'er  
And teach the heartstrings music's lore,  
Like seraphim above.

Lips are leaves

To rosy hearts and eyes,  
Are suns that light affection's heaves,  
And love to life's pure kisses cleaves  
When to part fondness tries.

One kiss more ?

The echo still returns,  
Another ! oh, there's yet full store,  
The hallow'd incense sweetly burns  
From feeling's precious core.

Good night, sweetening !

Nay, but one more ? then fly :  
Once parted here, time is so fleeting,  
In heaven may be our next love-meeting,  
Where kisses never die.

Islington.

J. R. PRIOR.

### DOMESTIC COMFORT.

Somelike to be seated to hear a good play,  
And some a sweet concert delight to attend,  
Some count with their feet the swift moments  
away,

And some join the fire with a true-hearted  
friend ;

In the leisure of evening, the break of the morn,  
When the birds are in song and the hounds are  
awake,

Some follow alertly the wind of the horn,  
While others secluded excursions will make.

We have heard the old toper sing tipsily home,  
Seen the beau, like a moth, fondly trifling with  
light ;

We have watch'd the wild fugitive frantically roam,  
And view'd the full shallop receding from sight :  
Thus, all to their taste for a passage of mirth,  
To assist them through life and be socially free,  
But my choice, my pursuit, my enjoyment on  
earth,

With my wife and my children, are dearest to  
me.

Like the vine that is cultured, the bee that is  
hived,

The flowers which are tended by tender controul,  
Our state is so aptly, so dearly contrived,

The seasons in placidness over us roll ;  
Old bachelors laugh and shrewd maidens avow

To be wed is dependence, or lottery, at best ;  
They may laugh and may shun, but for me, I  
allow,

I am peacefully gay and contentedly blest.

Islington.

J. R. PRIOR.

### ODE TO SYMPATHY.

Is there within the human breast  
A heart whose life blood ebbs and flows ;  
And can it still remain at rest,  
Whate'er it feels, whate'er it knows ?

Ah ! surely no :—it cannot be ;

Sweet Sympathy, thy gentle pow'rs  
Which fain would set each captive free,  
Will e'en enlarge this heart of ours.

The plaintive sigh, Affliction's tears,  
The sighs and groans which mis'ry  
yields,

The tale of woe, or troub'lous fears,  
Sweet Sympathy, thy comfort shields.

As fluids still their level find,  
So in each heart, if hearts be true,  
Sorrows prevail in equal kind ;  
Sweet Sympathy reserves its due.

'Tis thus the worth of Friendship's tied,  
Love still will equalize distress ;  
For tho' t' assist may be denied,  
Sweet Sympathy has pow'r to bless.

And need there is 'mongst human kind,  
That such a soothing balm should be ;  
Such various ills are here combin'd ;  
Sweet Sympathy, then live with me.

Teach me, when mis'ry pleads her cause,  
With kindred feelings to attend ;  
Unbend my soul to nature's laws ;  
Sweet Sympathy's a ready friend.

Remind me, when secure I rest,  
From ev'ry ill, and ev'ry woe,  
How many tear-fraught eyes unblest'd,  
Demand sweet Sympathy below.

And lead my thoughts where mis'ry is,  
To see and hear and feel the thing ;  
Chill Poverty, or fell disease ;  
Sweet Sympathy, extract their sting.

And call the rich to lend their aid,  
With hearts enlarg'd and lib'ral hands :  
Their bounty shall be well repaid,  
For all sweet Sympathy demands.

W. G.

*Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum  
tabernas Regumque Turres.* HORACE.

WHEN wan disease assails the Prince's  
walls,

And on the royal dome with fury falls ;  
Can aught avail, or riches, rank, or fame,  
Can they the fading bloom of health reclaim ?  
Can they avert destruction's deadlstroke,  
Or they the just decrees of God revoke ?  
Ah no ! the ways of death are trod by all,  
His lev'ling scythe on all alike must fall ;  
No age, no rank exempt ; the same dread  
blow

May lay the monarch and the peasant low.  
The same cold earth shall give a prince re-  
pose,

And o'er the peasant's mould'ring clay  
shall close.

But to the Christian death's the gate of life ;  
That death which ends the road of mortal  
strife,

Shall shew new glories to the op'ning sight,  
And waft the rising soul to realms of light.

I. S. B.

THE



## ADDRESS TO THE WINTER MOON.

Glorious Queen of the host of night,  
With coronet of barnish'd light!  
Beautiful chaser of the stars,  
Whose diamond bow their splendour mars!

Look down on one  
To whom the sun

Has never seem'd half so fair as thou;

From thy silver throne

On his heart look down,

As thou dost on all that is round him now.

Oh! be his the glance, whose memory  
fir'd

The Ionian\* minstrel's darkend'd eye,  
And to bend at thy sweet shrine inspir'd

The gazers† of the eastern sky

Still softly shine

With ray divine,

The fairest gem in the crown of even;

Oh! still be the theme

Of the poet's dream,

The radiant type of thy God in Heaven.

There is one alone in yon bright train,

That will not own thy glorious reign;

For the star of Venus smiles as fair

As if no Dian wander'd there.

Such fate befall

The hopes of all

Who under the *Heaven of Earth* may rove,

That purity join

With beauty, to shine

Through the starlight depth of sorrowless  
love! J.

## TO FIDELITY AND MARIANNE.

Fidelity? be thou my guide, through all  
The mazy labyrinths which life enthrall;

Support me, thou, against each adverse  
fate,

Screen me from jealousy's simoon blast;

And when my trouble musings all are past,

Do thou upon my lifeless clay await;

And thou, sole soother of my inward  
storms,

Mary, my love! fairest of all fair forms!

Wilt thou, too, shed compassion's saline  
drop

O'er him, who like a spectre now doth sink  
Into fate's gulph, from life's exhausted  
brink:

Oh, yes! when my bier passes, thou  
wilt stop,

And while thine eye emits the grief-drawn  
tear,

Exclaim—with William, love and faith lie  
here.

November, 1821.

To ——— on her demanding what Lady  
possessed the Author's Affections.

How canst thou ask, or how demand of me,  
The name of her, who throws enchantment's  
veil

Around my senses! and, of all the frail  
Who holds my proud soul in captivity?

\* Homer.

† The Sabian idolaters.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 365.

Why ask me whom I love? when folly's self  
Might in the rolling of mine eyes behold  
The secret, which my lips have never told  
Until this moment unto mortal elf.

Or, dost thou cruelly delight to rend  
The breast already riven?—and the heart,  
Smarting already, would'st thou farther smart  
With needless questions, which to nothing tend?  
For oh! thou must have seen, and still must see,  
By mine eyes' languishings, I love but Thee!

## LINES,

*Suggested by an Evening's walk on the  
banks of the Humber.*

Ως χρόνος εσθ' ηβης και βιοτοι' ολιγος θνητοις.

SIMONIDES.

The sun has sunk beneath the trembling wave,  
To gild another heaven with orient light,  
And nought is heard amid the stillness, save  
The lonely whisper of the conscious night.

How sweet to rove when veiled from human  
sight,

By the dark curtain which enwraps the sky;

How sweet to drink from thought the pure de-  
light

Which ever shuns the gay, and still must fly

The fickle sons of wantonness and vanity.

Where are the hopes of childhood—where of youth,

The joyous vision which encharmed the view?

Where are the friends whose constancy and truth

Would fresh for every scene our strength renew?

Our fathers, where are they?—Beneath the yew;

The mould'ring turf entombs their sacred earth;

Their clay unconscious drinks the evening dew,

And left behind with aught that gave them birth,

Their weariness and pain, their hopes and noisy

mirth.

And haply soon o'er my departed dust,

The lonely cypress will its branches wave,

And soon, at most, receive its fragile trust,

The narrow precinct of my humble grave.

O God! and is there nought on earth can save—

Nought that can teach me to avert the blow?

And is it vain a longer stay to crave?

And wilt thou surely lay thy creature low?

Beneath thy chastening rod, O let me humbly  
bow!

Hull. ΟΥΤΙΣ.

## SONNET TO THE MOON.

WHEN Heaven's blest Architect was mild  
in mood,

He fashion'd thee, thou Orb, so pure and  
bright;

And pleas'd with his new work he sat and  
view'd

Thee, chaste-ey'd Beauty! shedding thy  
soft light.

O lovely visitant! O fair-form'd sight!

Hail! source now issuing from the throne  
of Good!

Proof of his power and wisdom infinite.  
Thus angels sung, when first thou radiant  
mov'd,

Night's mild-rob'd ruler, as thou gently  
gleamest,

Zon'd by yon clouds of stainless hue thy  
vest,

Methinks some shepherd mid his flock  
thou seemest;

Or snow-white dove, reclining on her nest.  
And oh! a sweeter, lovelier type thou  
beamest,

Eve, when she Eden's bowers, light, lily-  
footed prest.

ENORT.

STEPHENSIANA.

## STEPHENSIANA.

No. VI.

*The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

## RIDGWAY'S.

**F**OR some years I accustomed myself to a morning's stroll from Chelsea, to Ridgway's, in Piccadilly. He is a considerable dealer in newspapers and political pamphlets, and as a copy of every newspaper of the day lay upon the counter, and his shop is provided with a fire and chairs, others besides myself strolled there, and here, therefore, was to be seen and heard something of the active world.

There were politicians by habit and profession, men of letters, men in and out of place, editors of papers, members of parliament, occasionally peers, and all met upon terms of equality, talked with freedom, and seldom allowed differences of opinion to create ill blood.

Till he became too infirm, DAVID WILLIAMS used to keep a regular chair from 11 till 3, and although he had an imposing manner and a communing physiognomy, yet I always thought he had been over-rated by the Brissotines, and held a general reputation above his real powers. His person and manner constituted in truth, his chief recommendation, for he was a slow thinker, and a feeble writer when unaided.

The Rev. Mr. ESTE united to great knowledge of the world, a lively wit, which relieved the sombre of Williams, and the common-place of some others in our regular groupe.

I never learnt more from any individual than JOHN NICHOLLS, many years an M.P. whose enlightened mind atoned for a defect in his sight, and whose stores of anecdote seemed inexhaustible.

The venerable MAJOR CARTWRIGHT often graced our circle and inspired our respect in spite of the extremity to which he pushed some principles which are thought uncongenial with the spirit of our constitution. While, however, such virtuous men as he espouse any

cause, it must, and perhaps ought to have advocates.

These booksellers *conversazioni* are pleasanter even than the club houses, where the same faces are always collected, and where party feeling and family distinction interfere with ease and freedom. I remember that at Almon's, where I used to see Fox, Norfolk, Wilkes, Burke, Barré, and others of equal note—and that at Debrett's, frequented for many years by men of the highest rank and most splendid reputation. Debrett, however, failed, and his shop being closed—the habits of his visitors changed, and Ridgway's is now the place of rendezvous, but his shop is too small for the accommodation required. It is, however, pleasant, and here I have been often gratified, and have formed some valuable acquaintances. Such shops in my time have been what certain coffee houses were in the days of the Spectator.

## INGENIOUS ROBBERS.

In India there is a class of robbers called the Gidias, who are very expert in imitating the cries of different animals, and covering themselves with their skins, to elude the pursuit of justice. They often follow the camps, and with singular address contrive to steal out of the tents. Sometimes they attack and murder parties of the military escorting money. If a house is to be plundered, all the approaches to it are intercepted, and any individual found near it massacred without mercy. The English company has cleared its provinces of most of them, but some few yet remain, and from time to time bands of them will issue from the Mahratta States, and overrun the territories of the company.

## INDIAN CUSTOMS.

A late voyager in India observes that he one day saw a company of Lascars at table, and that before they began their dinner, the cook threw some spoonfuls of rice into the sea, pronouncing



nouncing a formula of words, as if saying grace. They were all seated in a circle, and squat on their haunches. In the middle of each circle, was set a large platter of boiled rice, and in the centre of the rice, a little dish of salt fish sauce. No spoons were in use, but every one helped himself with his right hand, and in taking up the rice, twisted it with his fingers into the shape of a ball, which he frequently dipped in the sauce. They are so careful in eating that not a grain of rice is ever seen to drop on the floor.

T. HOLLIS, ESQ.

of Corscombe, in Devonshire, after returning from his second tour, wrote the following, in a window in an inn at Falmouth:—

“I have seen the specious, vain Frenchman, the trucking scuit Dutchman, the tame Dane, the sturdy, self-righting Swede, the barbarous Russ, the turbulent Pole, the honest, dull German, the pay-fighting Swiss, the subtle, splendid Italian, the salacious Turk, the sun-warming, lounging Maltese, the piratical Moor, the proud, cruel Spaniard, the bigoted, base Portuguese, with their countries—and hail again old England, my native land. Reader, if English, Scotch, or Irish, rejoice in the freedom that is the felicity of thy native land, and maintain it sound to posterity. April 14, 1753.”

Dec. 11, 1798, while transcribing the above, it has struck me that the frequent changes in our dynasty have mainly contributed to strengthen our rights, (both preceding and in actual existence) and to continue and extend yet further, the elastic action of public spirit. In many instances of recent aggrandisement, kings and courtiers seem to have been in a more direct and emphatical conjunction with the popular language and principles, which—afterwards the malignant influence of prosperity has counteracted, and placed them in opposition to.

#### TOLERATION.

The leading feature for determining the true religion is universal charity. A saying of Fitzjames, Bishop of Soissons, is recorded, which will stand the test, and greatly savours of real christian candour, that “We ought to regard even the Turks as our brethren.”

Racine, in his *Discours sur L'Histoire Ecclesiastique*, judiciously observes that religion ought to be maintained by the same pure, gentle means which established it; preaching, ac-

companied by discretion and the practice of every moral virtue; and above all, as most deserving of confidence, by unbounded patience.

Not less edifying is the view of religion adopted by Filangieri, when he says: “If so many martyrs had not been sacrificed to error, how many more proselytes would have been gained to truth?” He adds: “Innumerable are the turnings wherein the human intellect has strayed in respect to religion, but those records which contain the history of such aberrations, present us with a supplement, in a great and prevailing truth, that the blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the church. He further declares that natural justice ensures to every one the right of public and private worship,—and that to force the conscience dishonours the service of the Supreme Being, and is contrary to the quiet, noble, faithful principles of that best of religions, the Gospel.”

St. Chrysostom (in his 47th Homily, in *Joan.*) expressly declares that Christians are not to use force for the destruction of error; he gives us a very impressive and sensible idea of his candour, when he subjoins: “The arms with which we ought to contend for the salvation of men, are mildness and persuasion.”

Fenelon, setting aside the pomp and parade of authority, wrote as follows with purity and simplicity, to Louis XIV.:—“Grant toleration to all, not in approving every thing indifferently, but in patiently permitting whatever God permits, and endeavouring to reclaim men, by that meekness of persuasion which results from moderation.”

#### INSURGENTS.

The insurgents under Walter, a tyler of Deptford, in a reign when luxuries and vices abounded, when the maxims of government were only nominally squared by the rules of equity, demanded of the king, “That they, their lands, possessions, and posterity might be free, and that there ought to be no slaves nor servitude in England.” The attempt failed, as have others, in repeated instances, emanating from that many-headed monster, the mob. It was the first, however, in favour of those members of the community that were Serfs, then a considerable body, whose interests were not united in a common cause with the barons and free men.

Walter's house has been standing till

till within these few years in the main street of Dartford, near the principal inn on the north side. It was a considerable premises, and the new erection on its site is one of the best houses in Dartford. I once enquired at a barber's shop in Dartford which was the house in which Wat Tyler lived—and he and his wife, after a moment's consultation, replied, with great *naviété*, that they knew no such person, and that no one of that name had lived in Dartford within the last ten years!

DANIEL DAMER.

Men of genuine and exalted goodness have frequently deviated from the precision, and, in some instances, spurned at the rules of true propriety. Shall I say, with a laudable and manly spirit? *Oh! que non!* When a fire broke out at his lodgings in Bedford-street, Mr. D. retired with the utmost composure, with a picture of Milton (whom he adored) in his hand, leaving all his valuables to be consumed by the flames. As an Englishman, Mr. D.'s loyalty was perfectly consistent with independence, and his efforts were studiously directed to the propagation of Whig principles. As an *aroma* of sweet-scented loyalty, he generously gave away from £400 to £800 per annum, to the friends of liberty in distress. His charity, as is well known, extended also to colleges and universities.

BURKE

being asked for a motto to a publication, in which the subject of discussion was the Isle of Man, jocosely replied:

"The proper study of Mankind is Man."

*On the unfinished BUST of BRUTUS, at FLORENCE: MICHAEL ANGELO, Sculptor.*

Brutum effinxisset sculptor, sed mente  
recursat,

Multa viri virtus, sistit et obstupuit.

The distich contains a very ingenious and animated remark, the meaning of which may be thus pointed out, "The sculptor would fain have given his testimony in favour of that great personage Brutus, have left a lasting impression of his vigorous and honourable physiognomy, but the peculiar character of his virtue, hushed, silenced the artist's feelings, and barred his effectual action."

GEORGE I.

believed in the prediction of a French prophetess, that he should not survive his wife a year. Soon after her death, he took leave of the prince and princess,

his successors, with tears in his eyes, telling them he should never see them more. I, for my part, am inclined to think his belief was sincere, and that he acted upon it as such. He was then indeed on the point of setting out for Germany, whence it appears that he returned not, as at the end of a few weeks he died. Some say he hated both—whatever of supposition there may be in this, it sounds to reason that he should be honest and just enough to say of his son, afterwards George II.: "*Il est fougueux, mais il a de l'honneur.*" He is very hot and fastidious, but he has a great feeling and sense of honour.

As to Queen Caroline, he thus named her to his confidants: *Cette Diablesse, Madame la Princesse*. George I. was fond of punch, and this is an argument of it *ad hominem*, that sometimes, unintentionally, he got intoxicated. Let not this seem strange—what philosopher can judge of cause and effect, without regarding the human passions? George II. was fond of ale—his mistresses presented him with two Saxon China mugs, which they pretended to consider as necessary to a man so circumstanced. In judging of such, let none assume the high tone of a philosopher. George II. had the Countesses of Suffolk and Yarmouth in succession. Love can never die.

LORD BATEMAN,

an amiable old nobleman, who resides on his estate in Herefordshire. When knowledge fails, accomplishments decay, and mental vigour dies,—charity may shine through life. This worthy peer had a guineas' worth of silver laid on his breakfast table, every morning, to divide among the poor.

ORIGINAL LETTER of WASHINGTON,  
addressed to SIDY MOHAMMED, Emperor of Morocco.

*Great and Magnanimous Friend,*

Since the date of the letter, which the late congress, by their president, addressed to your Imperial Majesty, the United States of America have thought proper to change their government, and to institute a new one, agreeable to the constitution, of which I have the honour of herewith enclosing a copy. The time necessarily employed in this arduous task, and the derangements occasioned by so great, though peaceable a revolution, will apologize and account for your Majesty's not having received those regular advices and marks of attention from the



the United States, which the friendship and magnanimity of your conduct towards them, afforded reason to expect.

The United States, having unanimously appointed me to the supreme executive authority in this nation, your Majesty's letter, of the 17th August, 1788, which by reason of the dissolution of the late government, remained unanswered, has been delivered to me; I have also received the letters which your Imperial Majesty has been so kind as to write in favour of the United States, to the Bashaws of Tunis and Tripoli, and I present to you the sincere acknowledgments and thanks of the United States, for this important mark of your friendship for them.

We greatly regret that the hostile disposition of those regencies towards this nation, who have never injured them, is not to be removed on terms in our power to comply with. Within our territories there are no mines, either of gold or silver, and this young nation, just recovering from the waste and desolation of a long war, have not, as yet, had time to acquire riches by agriculture and commerce. But our soil is bountiful, and our people industrious; and we have reason to flatter ourselves that we shall gradually become useful to our friends.

The encouragement which your Majesty has been pleased, generously, to give to our commerce with your dominions; the punctuality with which you have caused the treaty with us to be observed, and the just and generous measures taken, in the case of Captain Proctor, make a deep impression on the United States, and confirm their respect for, and attachment to your Imperial Majesty.

It gives me pleasure to have this opportunity of assuring your Majesty that while I remain at the head of this nation, I shall not cease to promote every measure that may conduce to the friendship and harmony which so happily subsist between your empire and them, and shall esteem myself happy on every occasion, of convincing your Majesty of the high sense (which in common with the whole nation) I entertain of the magnanimity, wisdom and benevolence of your Majesty.

In the course of the approaching winter, the National Legislature, (which is called by the former name of Congress) will assemble, and I shall take care that nothing be omitted that may

be necessary to cause the correspondence between our countries to be maintained and conducted in a manner agreeable to your Majesty, and satisfactory to all the parties concerned in it.

May the Almighty bless your Imperial Majesty, our great and magnanimous friend, with his constant guidance and protection.

Written at the City of New York, the first day of December, 1789.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

FRANCE.

It is bestowing no cold commendation on the revolution, to say, that during its first years, its career was mild, and its character distinguished by morality of sentiment and happy management; it was the foreign cabinets, with their politics, projects and wars, backed by the king and aristocracy, that gave it a different turn, and brought on a gradual and striking catastrophe.

ARTHUR MURPHY.

I walked to town with Mr. Murphy, on the fast day, Nov. 29, 1798. He lived in Queen's Buildings, Knightsbridge. We had useful discourse on a variety of matters, as he could combine instruction with elegant entertainment. It appeared that he had been always averse to the principle of the American war, and though he had an employment under government, as a commissioner of bankrupts, as the friend of political morality and of common sense, he could blame the madness of the existing ministers. As a writer, he had no little claims to attention, and he wished well to his country, but in his literary labours, never attempted any thing, in the way of party; or, at least, his name, which would have been of some value, never appeared among the numerous tracts pro. and con. Of books (Horace Walpole's 5 vols. quarto, at ten guineas, &c.) he observed that they "are not now executed by printers, but engravers." If this may be thought an objection, I apprehend that the present modes of publication do not stand very clear from the imputation.

DUNG

should not be applied to wheat crops, as it makes the land foul, and it has long been observed by myself and others, that though there may be a great burden of straw, there will be but little wheat. Dung is most beneficial, and at times, may be absolutely necessary to potatoes, turnips and the artificial grasses, making wheat the last crop

crop in the course.—See Scott's Poem on Farming.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD. (1800).

Of this gentleman, who occupies such a space in the department of classical criticism, report testifies that he can never sleep out of his own house, and that from the time he goes to his brother's at Richmond, until his return, he never sleeps.

It is also a remarkable trait in the character of so benevolent a man, that he attended all public executions, so as to be noticed as a constant attendant by the persons officially engaged in these exaggerations of justice. He described it as a study of human nature!

CULTURE OF THE TOURNESOL, OR, SUN-FLOWER. — *Bibliothèque Physico Economique*, Vol. 1. 1796.

The sun-flower, kidney beans, and potatoes mixed together, agree admirably; the neighbourhood of the sun-flower proving advantageous to the potatoe. It is a well authenticated fact, that with careful attention, the sun-flower will make excellent oil.

The *marc*, or refuse of the sun-flower, after the oil is expressed, may be prepared as a light viand for hogs, goats, pigeons and poultry, which will banquet on it to satiety. Query, would it not make good oil cakes for fattening pigs? If brought into notice, it might become an object of some magnitude. Forty-eight pounds of sun-flowers will produce twelve pounds of oil. In fine, I esteem it as worthy of consideration, for 1st. In the scale of excellence, it will render the use of grain for feeding hogs, poultry, pigeons, &c. comparatively unnecessary. 2. As it resembles olive oil, would it not be found, on examination, competent to supply its place? Whatever may be the points of difference, it certainly will be serviceable in home consumption and manufactures. 3. Its leaves are to be plucked as they become yellow and dried. 4. It affords an agreeable and wholesome food to sheep and rabbits. To goats and rabbits, the little branches are a delicious and luxurious gratification, as is also the disc of the pure flower, after the grains have been taken out. Rabbits eat the whole except the woody part of the plant, which is well adapted for the purposes of fuel. 5. Its alkalic quality appears to deserve notice; forty quintals yield eighty pounds of alkali, a produce four times superior to that of any other plant we are acquainted with, maize excepted. 6. Might

it not be used as a ley? And minuter observation would probably convert it into soap, the basis of both being oil.

Dig and trench about it, as both that and the potatoe love new earths. Let the rows be twenty inches distant from each other, and it will be advantageous, as the tournesol loves room. Three grains are to be sown, distant some inches from each other, and when their stems are from eight to twelve inches high, the finest of the three only to be left. Two tufts of French beans to be planted between every two sun-flowers, the four intermediate rows to be planted with potatoes. The French beans will climb up the sides of the sun-flower, which will act and uniformly support, like sticks, and the sun-flower will second this disposition, by keeping off the great heats from the potatoe, and produce more than if all had been planted with potatoes.

Each sun-flower will produce one or two pounds, and the acre will bring in a vast amount, or contain one thousand pounds, being one third more than grain.

#### SUPERSTITION.

At Wavertree, near Liverpool, is a well which during many ages has borne, and still bears, the following monkish inscription:

Qui non dat quod habet,  
Dæmon infra ridet.

The language is not very courtly, and joined with the sentiment, imports that every wise man will readily give something—who does not, let him be devoted to destruction.

Alms were formerly solicited here—and the *devil below* served all the purposes of a loaded pistol, to the ignorant traveller, who was thereby intimidated out of his money.

George II. had implicit faith in the German notion of vampyres. This is affirmed, with the dry precision of historical truth, by Horace Walpole.

#### ROUSSEAU.

“Un peuple est libre, quelque forme qu'ait son Gouvernement, quand dans celui qui le gouverne, il ne voit pas l'homme, mais l'organe de la loi.”

Thus paraphrased, “In civil establishments the ends and objects of a free government are most fully and clearly realised, whatever may be the forms by which the community is regulated, when in the governor, not human passions, to practise delusion on the people, but law and right are employed, as the organs



organs and protectors of the constitution."

**POWER abused by LEGITIMACY.**

Milton's *Defensio Pro Pop* was burnt at Paris, and Toulouse, by the hands of the common hangman. Such are the disgraceful manœuvres of political hypercritics, of puny mortals, to reverse the distinguishing characters of truth. The too much favoured notions of royalty (which if it has some excellencies, has many faults) were, however successfully checked, by the States of Holland, who stigmatized Salmasius's book, (devoted to the gaudiness and inane purposes of *will and pleasure*) with sovereign contempt. Only one edition of it was printed. Neither Milton, nor the warmest commonwealth's man ever thought of altering the government, till Charles, by repeated and flagrant violations of his word, by temerities highly reprehensible, had furnished no slight suspicion of his sinister intentions with respect to public liberty.

**ANDREW MARVEL.**

By a singular variety of fortune, he was the secret adviser of Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I. and the favourite tutor of Mr. Dutton, nephew to Oliver Cromwell, to the father of whom, he also acted as Latin secretary, under Milton. He was afterwards one of the protectors of Milton.

The late Mr. Hollis, who intended to have written a life of Marvel, observes, "that his picture was painted when he was forty-one; that is, in the year 1661 (as appears under the frame), in all the sobriety and decency of the departed Commonwealth."

**GOVERNMENT and the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, by MARVEL.**

"And yet there are those men among us, who have undertaken and do make it their business, under so legal and perfect a government, to introduce French slavery \* \* \*, which is a crime of the highest nature. For, as to matters of government, if to murder the King be, as certainly it is, a fact so horrid, how much more heinous is it to assassinate the kingdom? and, as none will deny, that to alter our monarchy into a Commonwealth were treason, so, by the same fundamental rule, the crime is no less to make that Monarchy absolute."—*Marvell's Works*, 4to ed. vol. 1, p. 456.

"Alas! the wisdom and probity of

the law went off, for the most part, with the good Sir Matthew Hales, and justice is made a mere property."

"What French counsel, what standing forces, what parliamentary bribes, what national oaths, and all the other machinations of wicked men have not yet been able to effect, may more compendiously be acted by twelve judges in scarlet." *ib.* p. 524.

Mr. M. asserts, that both King and subject are equally liable to the operation of the laws, and that the reigning Prince "is no longer a King than he continues to obey them."

**A CONQUEROR**

is thus defined by Fenelon: "*Un Conquerant est un homme, &c.* A conqueror is a man whom God, in the dispensation of his Providence, lets loose upon mankind as a formidable and inexorable despoiler, inflicting a dreadful punishment on a devoted country, and making as many slaves as there are free men." May I not be permitted to add: "Disfiguring the works of man, and frequently profaning the name and violating the altars of the great God!"

**HENRY IV.**

In a history of Henry IV. it is asserted that an ingenious artist contrived to inscribe the names of all the good kings who had appeared in the world, within the circumference of a farthing, and that he had still sufficient room for all the good kings who might appear to the end of the world.

**GENERAL MOREAU,**

Prior to the French revolution, had applied for a sub-lieutenancy of Dragoons, but was refused, as not being of noble birth. Only a small portion of sagacity is to be found in this ancient hauteur; we discover a more solid foundation capable of sustaining military operations, in the practical schools of proficiency, established by the policy of the revolution. Introduced to a military life, on that general scale, Moreau was soon elected commander of a battalion of National Guards. Then devoting himself to the various occupations of his profession, his whole attention directed to a single object, we behold him rising through all the gradations of service, till we find him by the brilliancy of personal talents, exalted to supreme command. His skill in the direction of military energies was early shewn, and it is unnecessary to dilate upon it.

**PROCEEDINGS**

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

SYNOPSIS of GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES respecting the INTERIOR of NORTHERN AFRICA, by M. WALCKENAER.

THE task assigned to the author by the academy was to examine an itinerary from Tripoli to Timbuctou, translated by a French Morocco consul from the Arabic of the Cheyk-Hagg-Cassem; this was an aged agent that served as a guide to the caravans in their journeys to Timbuctou.

M. Silvestre de Sacy being in possession of another itinerary from Tripoli to Timbuctou, written in the vulgar Arabic, translated it at my request. The annexed words by the author, terminate his itinerary, "Composed by me, Mohammed, the son of Ali, the son of Foul; my father was a free citizen, my mother a black slave; my country is Teraoubez and Tomboctou."

These two itineraries are of considerable importance for the geography of Africa, and I intend to publish them,\* accompanied with a map or chart: this last differs in many essential points from all that have hitherto appeared.

The regions in the interior of Africa, known by the name of Soudan, are rich and abundant in gold and ivory, and fertilized by large rivers and considerable lakes, interspersed with an immense population.

Mahometanism, which has overthrown and founded so many states, kingdoms, and empires, has effected important revolutions in the centre of Africa. The northern parts of the continent bordering on the Mediterranean were from very ancient times inhabited by civilized nations: and the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans flourished there in commerce and the arts, while the tribes of the interior, separated by vast barren spaces remained barbarous.

Mahometanism, in subjecting all the north of Africa to a nation accustomed to traverse immense deserts, has proved a potent cause of civilization. The Arabs transported the camel with them into Africa, and the Moors that led a wandering life and had issued origi-

nally from Arabia, hailed their conquerors, whose language and customs were similar, as compatriots and not as usurpers. Till then, obstacles almost insurmountable were opposed to any civilized nation that would penetrate into the Soudan.

The Arabs without difficulty commenced a direct intercourse with the rich regions beyond the Great Desert, and from which gold had long been departed. They sent regular caravans, which appear to have passed at first through the Fezzan and Agadez, as in that direction the desert is intersected by a considerable number of oases, or fertile spots insulated in the midst of sands. But afterwards, when the empire of the Khaliphs had extended to the western extremities of Africa, and even into Spain, other caravans took a direction through the vallies of Sus, Darah, and Tafiilet, which lie to the south of the kingdom of Morocco.

Colonies of Moors and Arabs were speedily established in various regions, and zealous missionaries penetrated into them. Human sacrifices were abolished, and the religion of Mahomet was a commencement of civilization among the negroes. This horrid superstition, however, is still practised in countries more to the south, approximating to the gold coast, to Guinea, and to Congo.

The empire of the Khaliphs had its revolutions, and these, together with the wars between the Spanish Khaliphs and the African, of the dynasty of Zeirites produced more frequent trans-migrations to the countries beyond the Great Desert.

*On the HEIGHTS of the CHAIN of HIMALAYA, and the limitation of its perpetual SNOWS, by the BARON CUVIER, perpetual Secretary.*

A skilful English engineer, Mr. Webb, having measured, trigonometrically, the highest peaks of the great chain of the Himalaya, that bounds India on the north, some were found more elevated than any till then known. The height of one is 7,820 metres, which as much surpasses the Chimborasso, as Mont Blanc does Mont Perdu. The exactness of this measurement, however, has been controverted, chiefly because in the northern reverse of the chain

\* It has not yet appeared, but is announced as on the eve of publication.



chain, the perpetual snow does not come down as low as might be expected from the latitude. Another objection is, that plants vegetate there at an elevation where they would grow nowhere else, and to this is added, that the refraction may be taken for something in those calculations.

M. de Humboldt has made observations to shew, that to bring down these mountains to the level of the Chimborasso, we must suppose the co-efficient of the refraction to 0,3 instead of 0,08, a quantity inadmissible in so southerly a zone. It is very true, that in the passages, and at the back of the Himalaya, abutting the plains of Tartary, the snow melts in summer at the height of 5,077 metres; a height where under the Equator itself, it is doubtless eternal. Mr. Webb found none at 300 feet still higher, although he made his observations at the 31st degree of N. latitude. In that very latitude, north of the crest of the Himalaya, are found pastures, wheat, and excellent vegetation, at the height of 4549 metres, while on the southern point of these same mountains, the phenomena are little different from what has been observed in other countries of the globe.

M. Humboldt remarks on this subject, that the limits of perpetual snow, form one of the most complicated results of physical causes; that they are not so much regulated by isotherm lines (or of a medium and equal heat during the year) as by isotheres, or of equal extreme heat in summer; and that these two kinds of lines are far from being parallel. It is also admitted that in the interior of large continents, the annual heat, and especially the summer heat, in equal latitudes, become stronger than on the coasts, by reason of the sun's radiations. We may conceive then that on mountains, whose backs incline towards large plains, perpetual snow may be more retired and nearer the heights; indeed similar effects are witnessed on the chain of Caucasus.

M. Humboldt analyses and appreciates several other causes that may contribute to the above variations, and introduces some observations made by him on the subject, in different parts of America.

SCIENTIFIC LABOURS of M. DE LALANDE in the COUNTRY of the HOTTENTOTS and CAFFRARIA.

THE Cape of Good Hope occupied for MONTHLY MAG. No. 365.

a length of time by Europeans, was thought to have been sufficiently explored, but the collections brought from thence by M. de Lalande lead to an inference very different. By his instrumentality, we are made far better acquainted, if not with the soils, at least, with the productions of Austral Africa in plants, animals, and other organized beings.

This voyager had already exhibited proofs of his zeal and capacity, in three voyages undertaken for the government at Lisbon, to the coast of Provence and to Brazil. - Accompanied by a nephew only twelve years of age, who shared all his fatigues and labours, M. de Lalande, quitted Paris on the 2d of April, 1818, and on the third of August following, had arrived at the anchorage off the Cape. After several excursions and discoveries in the vicinity of Cape Town; he entered the country of the Hottentots, on the 11th of November, 1818. On his return, he advanced to the province of Birg River, July 5, 1819. and on the 2d of November following, he set out for Caffraria.

With no other attendance than his nephew and a few ignorant Hottentots or Negroes, it took some time before M. de Lalande could proceed in his researches, at the distance of 800 miles from the chief seat of the colony. He was insulated, as it were, in a western territory, at a time when the Caffres were very hostile to the Europeans; but this circumstance, though a perilous one, could not frustrate the accomplishment of his mission.

It was only at that distance that he could expect to find an enormous quadruped, the two horned rhinoceros, an object he was very anxious to obtain. He maintained his ground in that inhospitable region, till he discovered and laid prostrate that prodigious animal, twelve feet in length, which had long been a desideratum in our collections and works of natural history. This fortunate acquisition was made in a territory west of the Cape.

Sometime after, he turned, in an easterly direction, in quest of another prize which had been recommended to him. The skeleton of an animal not less colossal must be also secured, as essential to the requirements of science. At Birg River, he commences the pursuit of the hippopotamus; he comes up to a whole family of them, kills their chief, the largest and most formidable. A colonial law prohibited the killing of the

the Lippopotamus, but the governor had it in his power to remit the 1000 rix-dollars penalty for its infraction. From Lord Charles Somerset, the governor, and the colonial secretary, Mr. Christopher Bird, facilities and encouragement of every kind were readily afforded to M. de Lalande.

In the interval of his remote expeditions, the sea, violently agitated, had thrown up on the shore of the Cape, whales, whose carcasses the uncle and nephew were often obliged to cut up, lest other waves should drag the whole from them. They have brought away three skeletons complete, in spite of the putrefaction to which the pieces were incident under the burning sun of the climate.

In short, the labours of the two naturalists have collected in the space of two years, of insects 10,000 individuals and 982 species; of birds, 2205 individuals, 280 species; of mammifers 228 individuals, 59 species; of reptiles, 322 individuals, 136 species; of fishes, 263 individuals, 70 species; of mollusca 387 individuals, 102 species, in addition to all which they have prepared 122 skeletons. Total 13,307 individuals and 1629 species. This assemblage goes near to complete the zoology of the Cape. During his stay, M. de Lalande contrived to procure a number of skeletons of heads of the people inhabiting the country; the races being very remarkable in point of number as well as by their conformation.

NOTICE *relative to the* FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT *in* SENEGAL.

THIS colony has commercial relations with five nations that inhabit the lands watered by the Senegal. The Moors on the right bank are divided into three tribes, the Trarzas, the Darmaucous, and the Bracknas. The first are the most warlike, and the last the most numerous. These two tribes are in possession of the gum forests of Sahel and Alfatak. The product amounts to about 16000 *milliers*, brought to the escale or mart in the Desart, and to the Terrier Rouge.

The kingdom of Cayor, which reaches from Rufisco, beyond Cape Verd, to the banks of the Senegal, is subject to a prince named Damel. His country is sixty leagues long and forty wide, but being often overrun by his own plundering expeditions, the population hardly amounts to 3000.

Next to this, is a country more civilized but less potent, and known by the name of Brack. Dagana is on its eastern border, and a lake designated in the French maps; by the name Panier Foulé, (the true African name of which is Ghier) is in the centre.

Above Dagana, lie the possessions of the Foules, a people powerful and numerous; they occupy the Isle of Merphil, near the old fort of Podor and the Isle of Bilbas. The population comprises about three millions. The apparent chief is an elective prince named Alami, who had formerly the title of Siratik, when the septre was hereditary and absolute. The religion is Mahometan.

Beyond the county of Galam, where a fort has been erected, called Bake, are the people of Bambouk and the peaceable Serracolets, who apply to agriculture; these repair to the French settlements in quest of European commodities. Fort St. Joseph which stood a little above has been abandoned.

To keep these people employed in the culture of cotton and indigo, peace must be maintained; they must be treated with kindness, and their quarrels extinguished by friendly mediation.

A complaint is made that the government of St. Louis allowed a fatal war to rage between the Trarzas Moors and the Brack, which they might have extinguished. This prince, the weakest among the Africans, had cast himself on the protection of France. Formerly, to escape the pillaging of the Trarzas who used to cross the river, he agreed to pay a moderate tribute in cattle and meal, not exceeding 3000 francs. But confiding in the powerful aid of his new patrons, he refused the tribute and a war ensued. This prince, in a battle, had his thigh broke; several of his villages were burnt, and the inhabitants killed or made slaves. If in lieu of taking part in these wars, the French local government had amicably interposed, peace would have been readily established. No interruption has taken place of late in the gum trade, as the Trarzas and the Bracknas transport it to Pertendic, to sell it to the English.

The Foules are alienated from the French, and complaints are made of the mal-administration of the local authorities. Of the 800 persons and upwards in civil and military employs, the burning climate takes away a sixth part.



LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.  
 DESCRIPTION of the TREE of KEBYR-  
 BOR, in the Island of that name,  
 situated twelve miles NE. of Ba-  
 roatch, in the vicinity of the Corna-  
 line Mines. (Read to the Literary  
 Society of Bombay, by J. COPLAND,  
 M.D.)

THE moon was shining bright, and we could distinguish objects so as to form a correct notion of the tree. The obscurity diffused beneath the foliage added to the grandeur and solemnity of the scene. Its leafy colonnades, its verdant arcades, its immense festoons, the spacious area that this giant of the forests covers with its shade, its enormous trunks, all concur to attest its antiquity, and I experienced emotions similar to what are felt in the vast basilicos of the gothic order, while the freshness which emanated from the thick foliage seemed to give me new life.

The ground which this tree covers with its branches, as far as I could judge, is about three or four acres. They ascend to such a height as to be visible in a radius of many miles; at certain distances the tree appears like a hill, forming one extremity of the island. On the east the river washes its foot; to the south and west are sand banks, which are covered at high tides. The northern part of the island is a tongue stretching about three miles. The soil, light and sandy, has some fertility.

When the river overflows, towards the end of the rainy season, the island becomes inundated. This forces the few islanders that inhabit it, with the apes, their neighbours, to seek refuge in the higher parts of the tree, where they remain perched several days, till the waters retire; such being their rapidity, that no boat can manœuvre in them.

A singular tradition exists among the Hindoos respecting this tree. They relate that a man of the name of Kebyr, renowned for sanctity, after cleansing his teeth in the Indian manner, with a piece of wood, threw it into the river, where it took root so as to form, in time, this prodigious tree. After his death, the saint had the honours of canonization, and we saw his statue in a temple near one of the most ancient trunks, supposed to be the piece of wood that served him for a tooth pick.

To this temple repair all the neighbouring villagers, and a multitude of

strangers arrive to pay their devotions. The duty of celebrating the ceremonies is confided to the mendicants named *Biragys*, superintended by a chief who resides in the island. With an exception of the students that dwell on the neighbouring continent, the rest are wanderers that come from all parts of India. Our intention was to pass the night under the protection of the saint, but not having our hammocks we were obliged to take to our boat, and pass the night in it, instead of a temple.

LETTER from DR. EVERSMAUN, dated from the Banks of the Rivers SZIR, (the ancient TAXARTES,) and the KUWAN.

Our caravan, which consisted, as at our first departure from Orenburg, of five hundred camels and as many men for escort, half foot soldiers and half Cossacks, pursues its journey with great order and uniformity. We set out generally at eight in the morning, and move on till four or five; then we raise our tents, and prepare our victuals, mutton, tea, and biscuit. The next day we continue our route, halting every four or five hours.

After traversing in this manner, a space of about 150 werstes, or thirty-three leagues, we arrived at the tents of the Sultan Arungusi, who proceeded with us to the banks of the Szir, intending to accompany us to those of the Kuwan. We have crossed a number of steppes, or sandy deserts, such as the Great and the Little Bursuck, the Black Sands, the Kuel, &c. In the latter is the lake Arah, from the banks of which we may overlook a vast extent of country, formed of recent alluvions, the stony matter in which is composed of shells, and a small species of *curdes* that we found alive in the Aral. Several sorts of murex, though in minor quantities, attracted notice.

Since Nov. 10th, we have been constantly on or along the Szir, which empties itself into the lake Aral. The mean width of this river is much about that of the Elbe, or of the Karna, a river of Russia. The banks, smooth or rugged, are destitute of trees, and sandy, like the desert throughout; they present, however, in a tract of many miles, reeds, very thickly set, and three times the height of a man. The bed of this river is deep; we found it frozen where we had to cross it, and the passage was not without danger. Lakes, great and small, environ it. We marched along the

the banks of the lake to the point where it receives the river, which is there of a great breadth. The whole of the surrounding country is covered also with reeds, and it is so level, that we never could light on the smallest eminence, to catch even a partial view of the lake.

Advancing two days' journey, we reached a bay of the Szir, which might be deemed a lake, stretching from NE. to SW., thirty-five werstes in length, the breadth variable. The banks of this bay, bristled like the Szir with reeds, are inhabited by Kirguis Tartars, who live by fishing and agriculture. They are pretty numerous, but very poor, and have scarcely a rag to cover them. In March, 1820, they were plundered by the Chiwanese, and other Kirguis, under the Khan Amanbai. Among these coasters and rangers of the bay, I saw few that had not large scars from the wounds then received, and several had been massacred. All related, with grievous lamentations, the numberless calamities they were then assailed with.

Their huts are formed of dry reeds, placed obliquely, in the roof form, most commonly in the midst of the reeds, as a shelter from wind and weather. Barley and millet are the only grains the sandy soil is susceptible of, and the cultivation of these would be insecure, if particular care was not taken to produce irrigation by canals.

Our companion, the Sultan Arungasi, has assumed, for some years, the title of Khan of the Horde of Szir, and he is recognized as such by the Bucharians, though not by the Chiwanese, nor by Russia. For his services in accompanying us, he was expecting the sanction of this latter power, which alone has the right of nominating the Khans of the Kirguis. Two other personages are aspiring to this dignity. Tschargasi, whose claim is admitted by Russia, and Amanbai, whose tribe extends from the river Szir to the frontiers of Chiwan. These three competitors are on terms of ill agreement; thus Amanbai, assisted by the Chiwanese, has attacked Arungasi, as before stated, pillaged his lands on the Szir, and massacred a number of the Kirguis in his dependance. Half of his property is lost to Arungasi; one of his brothers, with his wife, mother, and other relations, have been deprived of their liberty. Thirty thousand sheep were carried off, and Arungasi breathes vengeance.

In a secret expedition, one of his brothers, collecting two or three thousand Kirguis, surprised certain adherents of his enemy, settled between the Szir and the Kuwan, put them to flight, and gained a considerable booty and many prisoners; among others, the brother of Amanbai, with his mother, wife, and children. I saw them all in tents, where they were guarded by the brother of Arungasi.

Yesterday the Bucharian caravan overtook us; it left Oremburg on the 5th of November, fourteen days after us. By this, we learn that the caravan of the Chiwanese, which had also departed from that city, had been completely plundered by the Kirguis of Arungasi's party, and that most of the persons who composed it were massacred. We are now (Dec. 3d.) nine hundred werstes, or two hundred leagues, from the point of departure. This evening the infantry and artillery crossed the Szir; the rest of the caravan will pass to-morrow.

In a postscript, dated from the banks of the Kuwan, Dr. Eversmann says: Our passage of the Szir, where it was 400 paces broad, lasted two hours. The ice broke under one camel, which, however, was saved, together with his load. Arrived on the left bank, we marched along it about the space of nine werstes across the reeds; then leaving it for a south-easterly direction, we reached, yesterday, the river Kuwan, which we passed this morning early, coasting along it the whole day, and we are now encamped near it.

The prisoner, brother of Amanbai, a young man of three and twenty, named Iakasch, was killed yesterday by his conquerors; at first they discharged a pistol at his breast, but this not proving mortal, they rushed upon him, stripped him, and cut off his head. The brother of Arungasi has taken the wife of Iakasch, to replace his own, who is a prisoner in the Chiwan. Such appears to be the usage of the country.

Subsequent advices report the arrival of the Russian embassy, at the residence of the Khan of Bucharia. This prince had three wives, one of whom, being indisposed, Dr. Eversmann had an opportunity of seeing her. He gives the following description of her costume: She had on a rich *chalatan*, i. e. a long and wide-spreading robe, worn also by the men. Her *coiffure* (head-dress) consisted of a high bonnet, shaped as a truncated cone, and of gold and



and silver stuffs, enriched with some hundreds of precious stones, as rubies, turquoises, amethysts, cornalines, agathes, &c., intermingled with coral and fine pearls. On the top of the bonnet were plumes, in the Turkish mode, and at the bottom, pearls and coral grains tressed together, and set off with gold and silver ornaments. Similar tresses

fell down the shoulders and breast of the Sultana. She appeared to be about the age of thirty.

The Doctor did not see her two companions, who were younger and more richly clad than herself. Russian and Persian stuffs and ornaments make up the clothing and wardrobes of all the three.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To EDWARD COLEMAN, *Professor of the Veterinary College, St. Pancras, for a new and improved Form of Construction of Shoes for Horses.*

**H**ORSES' hoofs before they are shod are more or less circular, in proportion to the weight and action applied to the upper surface of the horny sole, and to the lower surface of the frog. In the largest horses, with the highest action, the hoofs are most circular. In all horses the cavity of the hoof is completely filled with substances highly sensible. The object of shoeing is not only to preserve the various parts of the foot from being injured or destroyed by artificial roads, but to retain their natural form, structure, and functions. In this country it is found that the hoofs and frogs of our most valuable horses, used for active purposes, with small heads and necks, and light fore-quarters, with low action, and shod with common shoes, generally become contracted, particularly at the heels. This very general disease proceeds principally from the horses frog being unnaturally raised from the ground. In ordinary shoeing a rim of iron is placed round the lower edge of the hoof, which elevates and keeps the frog about half an inch above its natural bearing: and as the principal use of the frog is to preserve the upper-quarters and heels of the hoof, expanded, and from its elasticity to act as a spring to the animal, it follows, that if the frog be so unnaturally raised above its former situation, it necessarily loses a considerable portion of its ordinary pressure, and the hoof, instead of retaining its circular form, becomes contracted at the quarters and heels, and elongated at the toe. The frog itself, from the want of pressure, also contracts. When the horse's foot without shoes comes in contact with the ground, the horny sole descends and expands, and in the same degree ne-

cessarily expands the lower quarters and hoof, but from the pressure of ordinary shoes on the lower edge of the quarters and heels, of the crust in horses of light weight and low action, the expansion and elasticity of these parts are in a great degree prevented, and concussion, inflammation and lameness, often ensue. To preserve the frog and hoof from contraction, and various other diseases, the improved shoe is constructed. That part of the shoe which is intended to be in contact with the crust, is about an inch and a half shorter than the common shoe, and has a clip at the toe to embrace the toe of the hoof. The shoe is made short to remove all pressure of the shoe from the lower quarters and heels of the crust, and thereby to admit the free descent and expansion of the sole, and the lower quarters and heels of the crust. The heels of the shoe are made suddenly thin, and bevelled on both sides to avoid the contact and pressure of the ground and hoof, which contact and pressure, if the heels were thick, would be liable to press and wear this part of the crust beyond its growth. A shoe, however, of this description can only be used with advantage in certain horses with high heels, and only when the ground is dry; when wet the horn will wear away faster than it grows, and the frog frequently will not leave adequate pressure. To prevent, therefore, the wear of the horn beyond its growth, and to give pressure to the frog, a longitudinal bar of iron, which I have named the frog bar, is firmly and permanently fixed, either by welding, screwing, or rivetting to the centre of the shoe, and is generally made anteriorly as thick as the substance of the shoe itself, and extends backwards as far as the end of the heels of the frog. A frog-bar may be added to a long shoe in the same manner, but a short shoe, for the reasons

sons assigned, is in most cases preferable. A shoe made upon this principle will not only give pressure to the frog, but very generally prevent contracted hoofs, flat feet, corns, sand cracks, thrushes, cankers, and quitters, and is the best shoe to be used in the cure of these maladies, and also to prevent cutting.

In a word, the invention consists in firmly and permanently fixing, by welding, screwing, or rivetting, the longitudinal frog-bar to the centre of the shoe.—Inrolled, April 15, 1820.

To WILLIAM BROCKEDON, of Poland-street, for his Invention of certain Improvements in Wire-Drawing.

Instead of the usual mode of drawing wire through holes made in plates of iron, or steel, other metals, or compositions of metals; Mr. B. makes or causes to be made, by drilling or polishing, in the usual methods employed by lapidaries, &c. cylindrical or conical holes, with their extremities rounded off, through diamonds, sapphires, rubies, chrysolites, or any other fit and proper hard gems or stones; which he mounts or sets in blocks, frames, or plates of metal, or other fit substances, proper for fixing or securing them for use; and the metals, or composition of metals to be made into wire, are to be drawn through these holes, in the usual manner of wire-drawing. The wire may be drawn through either end of the hole; but he prefers entering it at the smallest end, and drawing from the larger end of the holes; because the gems or stones will present, in this direction, a firmer resistance against the action of the wire in drawing.—Inrolled, Sept. 20, 1821.

To MAJOR ROHDE, of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields, Sugar-refiner; for separating or extracting the Molasses or Syrup from Muscovado or other Sugar.

It being ascertained that a considerable proportion of the discoloured matter and other substances which constitute molasses or syrup, is formed on the surface of the crystal of the purer sugar; the method which the patentee employs for separating or extracting the molasses or syrup from such crystals, is to absorb the molasses or syrup by using linen, or some other substance of absorbing quality, assisted by mechanical or manual motion and friction in manner following; that is to say: he breaks any lumps that may be in the sugar, so as to admit of its passing

through a sieve of sufficient texture or size without breaking the grains or crystals; he then spreads the sugar so reduced in thin layers on linen, or some other substance of absorbing quality, and having folded it, places it in bags or other packages, and applies manual or other mechanical power to put it in motion, so as to afford the friction necessary to separate the molasses or syrup from the sugar. By these means the molasses or syrup is absorbed by the linen or other absorbing substance, and the purer crystals remain on the surface, and are separated by brushing, shaking, or scraping them off. The molasses or syrup is afterwards extracted from the linen or other absorbing substance, by means of water or steam, or he employs any means by which an absorbing substance comes in contact with the sugar, so as to allow of its absorbing the molasses or syrup, whilst it leaves the crystals on its surface.—Inrolled, April 15, 1820.

To GEORGE FREDERICK HAGNER, of the Adelphi, for certain Improvements in the Art of making White Lead, and Verdigris.

These improvements consist in the use of a machine or machines for granulating lead; and which said machine may be a revolving cylinder, or other proper vessel, turning upon axles, and having an opening at one end of it, into which melted lead may be poured: and, after being granulated, by the rotatory action of the machine, may be readily discharged, by causing the vessel to be inverted, or the opening at the end of it to be turned downwards; this may be effected in various ways, not necessary to be particularly described; and the lead, so granulated, may be afterwards used with advantage in the manufacture of white lead.

In the art of making verdigris, the improvement consists in the use of a machine, or machines, which may be a revolving vessel or vessels, turning upon axles; or other proper vessels capable of receiving an alternating motion, or of being agitated; as also of fixed vessels, in which agitators may be put into motion. Into any, or either, of these vessels, he puts copper in a state of division, the more minute the better: and he adds to the copper, pyroligneous acid, vinegar, or other acetic or acetous acids; and either mixed with water, or not, so as that the copper shall only be partially covered by the liquid, and



and he causes the same to be put into continual agitation, by any proper first mover, so as to present fresh surfaces of the metal to the acid, and to abrade

or rub off those parts of it which may be sufficiently oxidized.—Inrolled, Jan. 27, 1818.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**E**ARLY in April will be presented to the public, the long-expected *Chronicles of Er-i*, commencing from the earliest point of marked time, and carried back traditionally by EOLUS, Prince of the Gael of Sciôt, of Ib-er, who ruled in Gael-ag fourteen hundred years before Christ, through periods of several thousand years. They still exist in ancient parchment rolls, in the Phœnician or Gaelic language, having been for many centuries in possession of the O'CONNOR family; and several of them have been deposited at the office of this Magazine, for the inspection of the learned and curious. The present translation has been the labour of thirty years, by the head of the O'CONNOR family, who has prefixed a copious dissertation on the entire subject. These *Chronicles* correct the prevalent errors respecting the language and religion of this people; clearly shewing the former to be Phœnician, the latter not to be Druidic. They demonstrate the origin of the tribe, and point out the precise time of their emigration from Ib-Er, by the way of Aoi-mag and the Mediterranean, to Gael-ag, the present Galicia in Spain. They synchronize exactly with the traditions of the Hebrews, concerning the overthrow of the Scythian dominion in Asia, and the establishment of Eis-oir (the Assyrian,) on the ruin thereof; and the building of Babylon and Nineveh. They represent Noe, Japheth, and Og, in their true characters, and explain satisfactorily the passage of Genesis, saying—"And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, &c. in the land of Shinar: out of that land went forth Ashur, and builded Nineveh." These *Chronicles* strip events of the figurative dress in which the Hebrews have decked them, whilst the identity is not to be mistaken. They give the true original names of the rivers Indus, Tygris, Euphrates; the Euxine and Hyrcanian seas; the mountain of Caucasus; the countries of Armenia, Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Phœnicia, and Spain; and all the rivers, mountains, promontories, and principal places, in Galicia and Biscay, in Spain.

They describe the commerce of the Phœnicians with the southern parts of Britain, and mark the period when the isles of Scilly were separated from the main land. They explain the signification of the term *Cassiterides*, and the reason of the name applied by the Phœnicians, for the purpose of deception, to preserve the monopoly of the mines, from which they drew a great revenue. They prove that the stone called *Jacob's Pillow*, guarded with religious care in Henry VIIIth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, is not *Liafail*, the celebrated *stone of destiny*, on which many of the kings of Er-i were crowned; which Feargus, the son of Erc, was permitted to take with him to Ailb-bin, to give him assurance, according to the idea of the times, of the establishment of his race in Ailb-bin. They shew that *Dane* is the most ancient name of the people of Danemearc; and they fix the æra of the arrival of the Gael, of Feotar, in the northern part of Britain, and of the Scythian Brigantes, in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Durham. They confirm the accuracy of the traditions of the Hebrews, as to the colonization of the isles of the Gentiles, by the posterity of Javan. They set at rest for ever all the whimsical conjectures concerning the time and circumstances of the Gael's arrival in Er-i, the name of the island, and many more important matters, too numerous to insert in this place. From the time of Eolus, these *Chronicles* were written by the Ard-Olam of Galicia, for the time being; and from the æra of the arrival of this colony in Er-i, they were the work of the Ard-Olams of Ulla'd, and publicly read by them in the presence of kings, princes, nobles, Olam, heads of people, and judges named, when assembled at the mount of Tob-rad, the place of meeting of the great congregation of Er-i.

Akin to the preceding work, though originating in a different quarter, we must notice a revised and improved edition of the *Poems of Ossian*, by HUGH CAMPBELL, Esq. F.A.S. This gentleman has been engaged in re-searches

searches connected with this undertaking for several years, and has visited all the sites in Scotland and Ireland which are described in Ossian, collecting on the spot, many interesting traditions, and verifying the antiquity of these sublime and matchless epics. Mr. Campbell's edition will, therefore, be enriched by an original dissertation, and by illustrative notes; besides a map of the ancient kingdom of Connor, and views of some of the places celebrated in the poems. The public will feel that this and the previously announced work of O'Connor are treasures above all price in regard to the pristine literature of these islands.

Sir WALTER SCOTT has scarcely published his *Pirate* before he announces another new novel under the title of *The Fortunes of Nigel*, of which the founder of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, is to be the hero.

A tragedy is announced by Mr. MILLMAN, under the title of the *Martyr of Antioch*.

Mr. LANDSEER is engaged on a learned historical work connected with ancient Oriental History, which will at once interest theologians and antiquaries.

A miscellaneous volume of Poetry is announced, by BARRY CORNWALL, containing several subjects of considerable promise.

In this Miscellany, published Nov. 1, we interested the public, by an article from Tottenham, relative to a method of obtaining a supply of water by boring. We have since received such further particulars as will induce us to introduce a fuller account in our next, accompanied by an engraving, calculated to draw general attention to a subject of such high social importance. Water has heretofore been brought from a distance to Tottenham and sold by the gallon, but this beautiful village now possesses an inexhaustible and perpetual spring, which raises eight gallons a minute twenty feet high, for public use, and a gentleman whose mansion was deteriorated by the want of water, has formed another which raises eighteen gallons a minute. In each case, the boring proceeded to a depth of one hundred and forty feet, but if necessary, it might, at a comparatively light expence, have been carried to one thousand feet. Thus every parish, hamlet, and even house in Britain may be provided with its own perpetual spring. But in our next num-

ber we will introduce further details relative not only to the success at Tottenham, but in Essex and other situations round London. We regard this as the greatest social discovery which it has been our good fortune to introduce to public adoption since we were the means of introducing gas lights.

An elegant edition of the *British Poets*, in one hundred volumes, royal 18mo. which has so long been in preparation at the Chiswick press of Mr. Whittingham, is on the eve of being published. It includes our most celebrated poets, from Chaucer and Spenser down to Burns and Cowper, together with the standard Translations from the Classics. Great care has been taken to rectify numerous errors which had crept into the text of preceding collections. The Life of each author is prefixed to his works. As far as they extend, the Lives written by Dr. Johnson are adopted; the remainder of the Biographical memoirs, fifty in number, are original compositions. Only five hundred copies have been printed.

The *Bridal of Caolehairn*, and other Poems, by JOHN HAY ALLAN, are in the press.

A *Journal of a Voyage to Greenland*, in the year 1821, is announced by subscription, in one volume, royal octavo. It was undertaken by W. G. MANBY, Esq. author of the *Means of Saving Persons from Shipwreck*, in the ship *Baffin*, of Liverpool, commanded by William Scoresby, jun. Esq. and is interspersed with the natural history of various animals and birds. The whole illustrated with accurate graphic representations of extraordinary peculiarities of that zone.

In the course of the present month will be published, *The Elements of Self-Improvement; or, a Familiar View of the Intellectual Powers and Moral Characteristics of Human Nature*; principally adapted for young persons entering into active life; by the Rev. THOS. FINCH, of Harlow.

*The History of Stamford*, in Lincolnshire, comprising its ancient and modern state, with an account of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wothorpe, in Northamptonshire, will shortly be published by Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford. The work, although in a great measure compiled from former historians, contains many new and interesting documents, and will be embellished with a number of superior engravings.



The Orlando Innamorato of Berni, translated by WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, Esq. is preparing for publication, and will be followed by the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto.

A System of Analytic Geometry, by the Rev. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, A.M. of the University of Dublin, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy, is in the press. This work will contain Part the 1st, a complete System of Conic Sections, proved by the application of the principles of Algebra, according to the method of Des Cartes. Also the theory of curves of the higher order, with the application of the differential and integral calculus to them. The second part will contain the principles by which the properties of curved surfaces may be investigated by the same method, and the investigation of the figures and properties of curved surfaces of the second order.



Mr. WM. TILLEARD WARD is preparing for the press, Practical Observations on Paralytic Affections, St. Vitus' Dance, Deformities of the Chest and Limbs, illustrative of the beneficial effects of muscular action.

The author of the Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature is writing a work under the title of The Tablets of Memnon; or, Fragments Illustrative of the Human Character. It will contain some very curious anecdotes, and be illustrated by the author's correspondence with St. Pierre, author of the Studies of Nature, Madame de Staël, Dr. Percy, late Bishop of Dromore, and several other eminent, literary, and political characters.

Three volumes of Old Stories, by Miss SPENCE, are in the press.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 365.

Mr. CHAMBERS, author of the Biographical Illustrations of the County of Worcester, &c. &c. &c. has nearly ready for the press, Collections for a Biography of English Architects, from the Fifth to the Seventeenth Century.

Mr. JAMES BIRD, author of the Vale of Slaughden; Machin; or, the Discovery of Madeira, &c. has in the press, Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany; a Tragedy in Five Acts.

In this Magazine, published January 1, we introduced some specimens of the elegant architecture of the GRAND JUNCTION street from Portland Place to Pall Mall, and we now present our country and foreign readers with a sketch of the Superb Circus near Piccadilly, which connects the two straight lines. Nothing can be more imposing than the original, and henceforward it will be regarded as an ornament of the metropolis.

Towards the end of this present month of March, Dr. ROCHE will publish the First Number of a New Series of Ancient Irish Melodies, with appropriate words, and with symphonies and accompaniments for the piano-forte; and from the known taste of the editor a very pleasing and popular series may be expected.

The Travels of Theodore Ducas in various Countries of Europe, at the revival of letters and art; edited by CHARLES MILLS, author of the History of the Crusades. Part the First, Italy, will soon appear.

Madeline, a tale, by Mrs. OPIE, is in the press.

Conversations on Mineralogy; with plates, engraved by Mr. Lowry, will soon appear.

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A third

A third volume of the *Remains of Henry Kirke White*, of Nottingham, edited by **ROBERT SOUTHEY**, Esq. is in the press.

*Evenings in Autumn*; a series of Essays, Narrative and Miscellaneous, are announced, by **NATHAN DRAKE**, M.D. the elegant author of *Literary Hours*, of *Essays on Periodical Literature*, of *Shakespeare and his Times*, and of *Winter Nights*.

*The Perilous Castles*; or, *War, Women, and Witchcraft*; a border romance, by **JAMES HOGG**, the *Ettrick Shepherd*, is printing, in 3 vols.

A general Survey of the present Situation of the principal Powers of Europe; with conjectures on their future prospects, by a Citizen of the United States, is printing in London.

*Considerations on the Subject of Calvinism*, and a short treatise on regeneration; designed for the use of such as feel interested in the enquiry, whether Calvinism be or be not the doctrine of the Bible, and of the Church of England, are preparing, by **WILLIAM BRUCE KNIGHT**, A.M.

A Narrative of Two Years Residence in the Settlement called the English Prairie, in the Illinois Country, United States; with an account of its animal and vegetable productions, agriculture, &c. &c. and a description of the principal towns, villages, &c. &c. and of the habits and customs of the Back-Woodsmen, will soon be published, by **JOHN WOODS**.

The editor of the *Philosophical Magazine and Journal* (Alex. Tilloch, LL.D.) is preparing for publication a work which is likely to engage the attention of Biblical students, namely, *Dissertations Introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse*. The dissertations are seven in number, viz. First and second on the opinions delivered by ecclesiastical writers respecting the date of the Apocalypse, presenting convincing evidence that this book was the first written of those which compose the New Testament: third, on the language and structure of the Apocalypse: fourth, on various names by which the Creator of the universe is designated in the Scriptures, and the proper mode of translating them: fifth, of the Hebrew name *JEROVAH* and the Greek expression *Kyrios the Theos*: sixth, on certain combinations of these terms with other names of personal descrip-

tion which are found in the New Testament: seventh, on certain combinations of nouns of personal description which are found in the Apocalypse.

**LORD DILLON**, author of *Commentaries on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire*, *Policy of Nations*, a Translation of the *Tactics of Ælian*, *Legitimacy*, &c. has, during a late residence at Florence, composed a work under the title of *The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers*, an English Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century, which is now in the press.

It is proposed to publish the *Architectural Antiquities of Sefton Church*, near Liverpool; consisting of views, plans, and parts of the interior ornaments, detailed at large from actual measurement, and etched in outline, by **MR. R. BRIDGENS**. It will appear the first week in March.

A third edition is very seasonably printing of the *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain*, by **Alexander de Humboldt**; with physical sections and maps, translated by **JOHN BLACK**, Esq.

A translation of **M. COTRU's** work on the *Criminal Jurisprudence of the English*, and on their *Manners and Society*, will be published early next month.

*Observations on the Influence of Manners upon the Health of the Human Race*; more particularly as it regards females in the higher and middle classes of society, will speedily appear from the pen of **R. PALIN**, M.D. of Newport, Salop.

Speedily will be published, the *Life of John Goodwin*, A.M., some time Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London, in the reign of Charles the First, and under the usurpation: comprising an account of his opinions and writings, and of the controversies in which he was engaged in defence of religious liberty, and of general redemption: with a review of several public transactions in Great Britain, during the civil wars and the inter-regnum, by **THOMAS JACKSON**.

The Works of **DOCTOR JAMES ARMINIUS**, formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden, translated from the Latin, are in the press. To which are prefixed the *Life of the Author*, extracts from his letters, and the state of religious opinions at the interesting period in which he flourished.

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The author of the *Amatory Works* of Tom Shuffleton, is about to publish a poem, in the manner of Beppo, entitled *Faliero*; or, the *Life and Adventures of a Neapolitan Libertine*; dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Byron.

A *Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the Names of Persons*, by JOHN HENRY BRADY, esq. will soon be published.

Mr. OVERTON has in the press an *Inquiry into the Truth and Use of the Book of Enoch*, as it respects his prophecies, visions, and account of fallen angels, such book being at length found in the *Ethiopic canon*, and translated into English, by DR. LAURENCE.

The Rev. SAMUEL BURDER, M.A. has far advanced in the press, a new work, entitled, *Oriental Literature*, applied to the illustration of the *Sacred Scriptures*, designed as a sequel to *oriental Customs*: in two large volumes, 8vo. closely and handsomely printed. It will, besides a great body of interesting matter selected from the most important modern publications, contain much valuable criticism from a work of Dr. Rosenmüller, of Leipsic, lately published in German, and now first translated into English. At the same time will be published a new edition, being the sixth of the *Oriental Customs*, in 2 vols, 8vo. greatly augmented from the same sources. Both these works will appear the first week in May.

Messrs. NOEL and LA PLACE, professors in the University of Paris, having made a collection of *Reading Exercises for the use of French Youth*, which has been eagerly adopted in the schools of France; a duodecimo edition of the same is printing in London, for the use of English schools. It is acknowledged on all hands to be the best selection from the classic authors of France that ever appeared.

A *Compendium of the Laws of Nature and of Nations*, by Mr. J. P. THOMAS, is in the press. By an error in the arrangement of the paragraphs in our last number, this desirable work was assigned to Mr. Ryan instead of Mr. Thomas.

*Chinzica*, a Poem, in Ten Cantos, is in the press; it is founded on that part of the history of the Pisan Republic, in which is said to have originated the celebrated Triennial Festival, called the *Battle of the Bridge*.

An exhibition of *Splendid Drawings*, by the eminent English Artists, has been opened at No. 9, Soho Square.

There are also a few genuine specimens of the old masters, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Claude, Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, &c.; and a brilliant collection of enamels by Muss.

*Elements of Jurisprudence*, and a *Systematical View of the Laws of England*, as treated of in a course of Lectures read at Oxford, by RICHARD WOODDESON, esq. D.C.L. Vinerian Professor, &c. &c. the second edition, in 3 vols, 8vo. with numerous corrections and additions by the author; and additional notes by W. M. BYTHEWOOD, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, are preparing for publication.

A reprint of that valuable and scarce little Manual, FRANCIS QUARLES'S *Enchiridion*, or *Institutions Divine and Moral*. is printing in royal 16mo. with a portrait of the author.

Mr. L. J. A. MAC HENRY, author of the improved *Spanish Grammar*, &c. has in the press a third edition of the *Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms and Synonyms of the Spanish Language*.

The *Songs of Anacreon*, of Teos, are in the press; translated into English measure, by LORD THURLOW.

Early in March will be published, *Marian De Britton*, a Novel in 3 vols, by Capt. DE RENZY.

In the year 1763, the population of Newfoundland consisted of 13,112 individuals: 348,294 quintals of dried cod-fish were carried to market, 694 tierce of salmon, 1595 tons of train oil, and the fur taken by the inhabitants was valued at 2000l. In 1796, the property employed, and the produce, were as follows:—400 sail of shipping, 38,000 tons at 7l.—500,000 quintals of dry fish at 18s.—3700 frails of salmon at 40s.—1000 barrels of herrings at 10s.—3300 tons of oil at 25l.—4900 seal-skins at 4l.—2000 shallops, boats, &c. &c. at 30l.; and sundry merchandise in store, valued at about 300,000l.; making an aggregate of nearly 1,200,000l. sterling. In 1807, a printing-office was established in St. John's, and a weekly paper was published, for the first time, in that year. In the following, regular post-offices in St. John's and the other principal districts were likewise formed. The commercial prosperity of the island was carried to its zenith during the last war; in a single year, it had exported one million two hundred thousand quintals of fish.—*Anspach's History*.

The following is a statement of the number

number of persons committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, in the year 1821, and how they have been disposed of.

	Males	Fem.	Total.
In custody, Jan. 1, 1821	239	112	351
Committed to 31st Dec.			
under 20 years	655	99	2124
Above that age	1043	327	
			2475
Of whom there have been executed			33—
Died			5
Removed to the Hulks, at Gosport, preparatory to trans.			100
Do. to Portsmouth			121
Do. to Sheerness			308
Do. to Chatham			25
Do. to Woolwich			124
Do. to the General Penitentiary at Milbank			53
Do. to the Refuge for the Destitute			31
Do. to Bethlem Hospital			1
Do. by Habeas Corpus for trial at the Assizes			12
Do. to the House of Correction for the City of London, pursuant to their sentence			64
Do. to do. for Middlesex			328
Do. on board two Female Convict Ships bound to New South Wales			100
Do. to the House of Correction, having had their sentence of transportation mitigated, on condition of being imprisoned therein for certain periods			10
Discharged, having had his Majesty's free pardon			20
Do. being acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions			398
Do. by proclamation, bills of indictment not having been found			226
Do. not prosecuted			45
Do. having undergone their sentence of imprisonment			42
Do. being privately whipped			56
Do. being fined 1s.			87
Do. upon bail and other causes			34
			—2223
Remained in custody on 1st Jan. 1822,			
Males			185
Females			67
			252
			2475

One in six of both Males and Females have been in the Gaol before, and more than two-thirds of the whole number could read, and three-fifths of them could write also.

M. LAISNE has in the press a work on this question, "Are the English Youth sent to France as Colonists or as Hostages?" It will contain the ex-

tent of the duties of a national grammarian; the English and French grammatical education respectively compared; the education of English youth respecting the French language in England compared to what it is in France.

The *Journal des Debats* gives the following, as the version of the inscription on the Egyptian Obelisk lately brought from the Island of Philæ to this country, by Mr. Banks. The translator, M. Letronne, says that it contains a petition from the priests of Isis, in the Island of Philæ, to Ptolomæus Euergetus the Second:

"To the King Ptolomæus; to the Queen Cleopatra, his sister; to the Queen Cleopatra, his wife; the gods of Euergetus, greeting: We, the Priests of Isis, who is adored in the Abatum and at Philæ, the most mighty goddess. Considering that the Strategists, the Epistatists, the Thebarchons, the Royal Registrars, the Commanders of the troops guarding the frontiers, and all others of the King's Officers, who come to Philæ; in short, that the troops which accompany them, and the whole of their suite, compel us to furnish them with abundant supplies belonging to the Temple; the consequence of which is, that the Temple is impoverished, and we run the risk of not having means to defray the regular and fixed expences, caused by the ceremonies and libations, the object of which is the preservation of yourselves and your children. We supplicate you, most powerful gods, to authorize your kinsman and epistolographist Numenius, to write to Lorchus, also your kinsman, and the Strategist of the Thebaid, enjoining him not to practise such vexations with regard to us, nor to permit any persons whomsoever to do so; to grant us, moreover, letters testifying your decision on this subject, and granting us permission to erect a *Stele*, on which we will inscribe the beneficence you have displayed to us on this occasion, in order that this *Stele* may transmit to the remotest posterity the eternal memory of the favours you have granted us. This being permitted us, we shall be, we and the Temple of Isis, in this, as in all other things, your grateful servants. May you be ever happy."

It has been ascertained that wood increases in the following proportion; the first year as 1, the second as 4, the third as 9, the fourth as 15, the fifth as 22, the sixth as 30, the seventh as 40, the eighth as 54, the ninth as 70, and the tenth as 92. From this it is concluded, that wood ought never to be cut, till it is in the tenth year of its growth.

Mr. BULLOCK has succeeded in bringing specimens of the rein deer to this country,



country, and hopes are said to have been entertained that they might lead to the colonization of our mountain forests by this animal. While on a tour in Norway, he procured a herd of twenty, which were destroyed by eating a poisonous plant that grew on a small island on which they were kept. He then bought a second herd of twelve, and succeeded in bringing them alive, and well, into the Thames. Here, however, in consequence of the custom-house officer not feeling authorised to allow the deer to be landed, eight died on board the vessel before permission could be obtained from the authorities in London. The remnant saved consists of a male and female, a fawn, (since dead,) and a male which has been cut: the latter is about ten hands high, and proportionally stout; the others are a hand or two lower. Their fur is very thick and fine, and delicately warm and soft. The horns branch beautifully, and are covered with a short fur. The antlers of the largest animal are three feet in length. Their hoofs are very broad, and flexible between the divisions, enabling them to clamber up precipices, and hang on rocks inaccessible to other animals. They are very swift. They seem reconciled to hay, as food; and like brandy, which is administered to them as medicine. With the deer, Mr. Bullock has brought a native Laplander, his wife, and child. These beings are about four feet, eight inches in height; the man being of the common size, the woman rather tall. The child is about five years old. They are daily exhibited to multitudes in Piccadilly.

Mrs. AGNES IBBETSON, in a letter to Dr. Tilloch, states that some late dissections of wood have enabled her to notice the curious manner in which flower-buds pass layer, by layer, through the wood even to the root, and that each mark is peculiar to the sort of wood to which it belongs. Thus, in the oak, the bud being sessile, or without stalk, and in large numbers together, they generally appear grouped in a circle. In the beech, where the buds follow each other, in a sort of *laxus racemi*, it presents a very different picture. Here the buds being small, they will run up between the layers of the wood, and are not so conspicuous as in the oak. In the yew, they are an assemblage which shows buds of all ages, many just peeping through the wood, others more advanced towards the bark; but all ge-

nerally surrounding an old one. The olive shows like one large peaked bud, appearing at some distance from each other; but I suspect that it is a collection, since it carries that divided appearance when it is followed into the interior. It is certain that the wood-lines diverge in such a manner as to prove that innumerable buds are hourly passing, for the yearly lines never move out of the circle, but to effect this purpose.

A small bog, not far from Mountmellick, in rather a north-east direction from Kilmaleady bog, has lately been greatly agitated for several days. It rises upwards, to a great height, and falls again on the same spot from whence it rose. It is, as yet, confined to the place from whence it issues, but the inhabitants are in the greatest alarm, expecting every moment a sudden overflow. Nearly 100 acres of land in Joyce County, belonging to the Provost of Trinity College, principally pasture and mountain, and rather populously inhabited, has lately been observed in motion, and carrying with it large quantities of earth and rocks, destroying the whole produce of the land, and forcing the entire mass into the sea. Before its motion, a loud noise is heard for a short time, with a motion in the earth. A day or two after, a tract of land in the same neighbourhood suffered in a like manner, but in a more violent degree, the inhabitants not being able to save a single article.

#### FRANCE.

A large *aërolite* fell in June last, at a village in the department *de l'Ardèche*, of which some very curious details have been given. It fell about four o'clock, p.m. The atmosphere being perfectly clear, a loud rumbling noise was heard for a few minutes, in the course of which, four distinct detonations took place. The report was heard at Nismes, and still further off. Several individuals at Nismes, St. Thome, &c. observed a brilliant fire in the air; and they all agree in saying it appeared like a burning star, and slowly descended in the N.W.; and on its disappearing, it left behind a long train of smoke. Several foolish reports were propagated concerning the noise and fire. However, in the course of a few days, two peasants, of the village of Juvinas, some distance to the N.W. of Viviers, (who were working within a few yards from the spot where the *aërolite* descended,) said they heard a most dreadful noise, and turning round, observed

observed an enormous ball of fire fall about five yards distant from them, tearing up the ground, and emitting a great smoke. Being rather disconcerted at the circumstance, they retreated; and would not, in the first instance, mention the circumstance. Shortly afterwards, however, several persons became acquainted with the fact, and on examining the place where the fire descended, they found, at the depth of five feet, a great stone, weighing very little short of 200 cwt. The countrymen having by this time recovered from their fright, supposing from its bulk and size, that it contained gold, could not be prevented, either by arguments or promises, from breaking it into pieces. A few of the fragments have been preserved by several gentlemen at the place. From the appearance of the stone it was composed of two substances. The outside is covered with a thin coating, somewhat like the glaze the common brown earthenware is coated with. It is rather hard, but does not strike fire with steel; nor is it acted upon by nitric acid. In another account, given by M. L. A. D. Firman, it is stated, that a stone of much smaller dimensions fell within a short distance of the spot where the

former one descended. A gentleman, who was looking toward the place where the fire first appeared, showed it to some of his workmen: and comparing the time it took in its descent with the motion of his pulse, found it occupied about five seconds. He also observed a misty train left in the air, after the fall of the meteorolite. It separated before the stone reached the ground, and was not emitted afterwards.

## GERMANY.

A table of the periodical variation of *Algol* has been printed in Bode's *Ephemeris* for 1822, and contains the period of the star's least magnitude, according to Paris time. The following are the times in March and April.

1822.		H. M.
March	14 —	5 26 M.
	17 —	2 15
	19 —	11 4 Ev.
	22 —	8 53
April	6 —	3 58 M.
	9 —	0 47
	11 —	9 36 Ev.
	29 —	2 30 M.

It is announced in the *Journal de Medicine Pratique* of Berlin, that the belladonna is a preservative against scarlet fever. The fact was first discovered at Leipsic, but it has lately been confirmed by several experiments.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

**M**R. FARADAY in some experiments on electro-magnetical motions, states that it appears very probable that in the regular bar magnet, the steel, or iron, is in the same state as the copper wire of the helix magnet; and, perhaps, by the same means, namely, currents of electricity; but still, says he, other proofs are wanting of the presence of a power like electricity than the magnetic effects only. With regard to the opposite sides of the connecting wire, and the powers emanating from them, I have merely spoken of them as two, to distinguish the one set of effects from the other. The high authority of Dr. Wollaston is attached to the opinion that a single electro-magnetic current passing round the axis of the wire in a direction determined by the position of the voltaic poles, is sufficient to explain all the phenomena. M. Ampere, drew from his theory, the conclusion that a circular wire forming part of the connexion between the poles of the battery, should be directed by the earth's magnetism, and stand in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian and the dipping needle. This result was said to be actually obtained, but its accuracy has been questioned, both on theoreti-

cal and experimental grounds. As the magnet directs the wire when in form of a curve, and the curve a needle, I endeavoured, says Mr. Faraday, to repeat the experiment, and succeeded in the following manner:—A voltaic combination of two plates was formed, which were connected by a copper wire, bent into a circular form; the plates were put into a small glass jar with dilute acid, and the jar floated on the surface of water; being then left to itself in a quiet atmosphere, the instrument so arranged itself, that the curve was in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian; when moved from this position, either one way or the other, it returned again; and on examining the side of the curve towards the north, it was found to be that, which, according to the law already stated, would be attracted by a south pole. A voltaic circle made in a silver capsule, and mounted with a curve, also produced the same effect; as did likewise, very readily, M. de la Rive's small ring apparatus. When placed on acidulated water, the gas liberated from the plates prevented its taking up a steady position; but when put into a little floating cell, made out of the neck of a Florence flask, the whole readily took the



the position mentioned above, and even vibrated slowly about it. As the straight connecting wire is directed by a magnet, there is every reason to believe that it will act in the same way with the earth, and take a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. It also should act with the magnetic pole of the earth, as with the pole of a magnet, and endeavour to circulate round it. Theoretically, therefore, a horizontal wire perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, if connected first in one way with a voltaic battery, and then in the opposite way, should have its weight altered; for in the one case it would tend to pass in a circle downwards, and in the other upwards. This alteration should take place differently in different parts of the world. The effect is actually produced by the pole of a magnet, but I have not succeeded, says Mr. F. in obtaining it, employing only the polarity of the earth.

Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, of Bow, Middlesex, has discovered that a light felt of hide or hair, or mixture of hide, hair, and wool, when saturated with tar, is highly elastic and water-proof, and conceiving the useful application of the substance as a lining for the sheathing of ships, he manufactures it in an expeditious and economical manner, in sheets of suitable size for that purpose; such sheets being attached to the external sides and bottom of the ship, by simply nailing with copper nails, are covered with planking. The substance he terms adhesive felt; it possesses the property of elasticity in so considerable a degree, as to stretch uniformly without fracture or injury either to its texture or its complete impermeability to water, whenever the ship's seams are opened by straining in hard weather, or in more dangerous cases of the starting of planks, or the breaking of timbers as in stranding. In all such cases this material forms an impenetrable and elastic case or garment for the whole ship's bottom, and in the case of the opening of seams by straining, it recovers its first dimensions with the return of the part so opened in the release of the strain; in such cases it generally falls into the openings in a certain degree so as to render them afterwards more secure against a recurrence. He also finds it to be a complete protection against every destruction of worm in all climates; this destructive animal is never known to penetrate the material in the slightest degree. The hair, or hair and wool, is prepared for felting by the operation of dressing or bowing, as in the practice of hat-making, and is felted in the usual manner. Sheets or portions, thus felted, are dipped into the melted tar and pitch, certain stated proportions to each other, and then undergo a slight compression to take away the extraneous or dripping quantity of the material; they are then exposed for a short time to air to

dry and cool, and are considered fit for use.

In ANSPACH's History of Newfoundland, recently published, is the following picturesque description of the *Aurora Borealis*:—In Europe, says he, the dry freezing winds proceed from north to east: in North America they are from north to west. When these prevail, the sky is clear and of a dark blue, and the nights transcendently beautiful. The moon displays far greater radiance than in Europe; and, in her absence, her function is not ill supplied by the uncommon and fiery brightness of the stars. The *Aurora Borealis* frequently tinges the sky with coloured rays of such brilliancy, that their splendour, not effaced even by that of the full moon, is of the utmost magnificence, if the moon does not shine. Sometimes it begins in the form of a scarf, of bright light, with its extremities resting on the horizon, which, with a motion resembling that of a fishing net, and a noise similar to the rustling of silk, glides softly up the sky, when the lights frequently unite in the zenith and form the top of a crown; at other times the motion is like that of a pair of colours waving in the air, and the different tints of light present the appearance of so many vast streamers of changeable silk; or spreading into vast columns and altering slowly; or by rapid motions into an immense variety of shapes, varying its colours from all the tints of yellow to the most obscure russet; and after having briskly skimmed along the heavens, or majestically spread itself from the horizon to the zenith, on a sudden it disappears, leaving behind an uniform dusky tract: this is again illuminated, and in the same manner suddenly extinguished. Sometimes it begins with some insulated rays from the north and the north-east, which increase by degrees until they fill the whole sky, forming the most splendid sight that can be conceived, crackling, sparkling, hissing, and making a noise similar to that of artificial fire-works. These phenomena, which are generally considered as the effects of electricity, are looked upon as the forerunners of storms; and when these arise from the north-east they spread the most horrid gloom over the island. Immense islands and fields of ice, brought down from the northern regions, fill up and freeze every bay and harbour, and block up the coast to the distance of several leagues into the ocean. The wind blowing over this immense surface, is full of frozen fogs or frost smoke, arising from the ice, in the shape of an infinite number of icy spiculæ, visible to the naked eye, penetrating into every pore and into the smallest apertures of the wooden houses, and rendering the exposure to the open air very disagreeable and even painful.

BRITISH

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. CI.** *To extend to Ireland an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for granting an additional Bounty on the Exportation of certain Silk Manufactures, and to continue the same until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.*

**CAP. CII.** *For altering the Drawback on Acetous Acid exported; and for exempting Tiles made for draining Lands from Duty.*

I. The Drawback of 4d. per Gallon shall be paid for such Vinegar or Acetous Acid as shall be exported of the Strength of Proof, and so in proportion for a greater Degree of Strength.

II. Flat Tiles for the Foundation of semi-elliptical Tiles, used for draining lands, exempted from Duty.

**CAP. CIII.** *To authorise Collectors of the Customs in Ireland to bring to Account the Proceeds of Goods sold under the Provisions of the Warehousing Acts.*

**CAP. CIV.** *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Trade of the Isle of Man, so far as relates to the Quantity of Muscovado Sugar to be imported into the said Island.*

**CAP. CV.** *An Act for amending the Laws of Excise relating to warehoused Goods.*

I. On taking out of Warehouse, Wine, Spirits, Coffee, &c. for Exportation, no Duty to be charged for Decrease of Quantity arising from natural waste. Allowance for Waste not to exceed certain Proportions mentioned. Not to prevent the full Duties from being charged without Allowance on spirits, wine, &c. taken out of Warehouse for Home Consumption. Spirits to be re gauged, and Strength re-examined, &c. Not to exempt any such Goods from being charged with Duties that may be found after account first taken. Deficiency to extend only to such Goods as have not paid duty.

II. Bond to be given for payment of Duties within Three Years, except for such Goods as shall be taken out for Home Consumption or exported before Expiration of that Time, &c. Goods to be sold for Home Consumption at the Expiration of Three Years. If Price for Home Consumption not sufficient for Duties, &c. such Goods may be sold for Exportation. If not sold in Three Months after the period for which Security was given, Goods may be destroyed.

III. No Goods shall be delivered for

Removal, or put on board any lighter or other Vessel, unless the same shall have Fastenings, to be locked by the proper Officer, otherwise such Goods shall be forfeited. Persons removing Lighters, having such Goods on board before Hatches are fastened, or altering Fastenings or removing or concealing Goods, shall forfeit 200l.

IV. Wine landed at the London Docks may be warehoused for Exportation only. Proprietor of Wine warehoused at such Docks either for Home Consumption or Exportation desirous of fitting such Wine for Exportation shall give Notice to the Inspector of his Intention.

[Who would suppose that the collection of a paltry revenue should be allowed to impose such obstructions on the freedom of trade as are indicated by the clauses of this act, and by all acts relative to the dock, bonding and warehousing system. Revenue, an affair purely incidental, is by error of reasoning and policy, made to supersede every other interest and feeling.]

**CAP. CVI.** *To Continue until the First Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and Twenty-four, several Acts of His late Majesty, respecting the Duties of Customs payable on Merchandize imported into Great Britain and Ireland, from any Place within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter; and to increase the Duties payable on the Importation of Sugar from the East Indies, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, in Great Britain, and until the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four in Ireland.*

**CAP. CVII.** *To repeal so much of an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His late Majesty, as relates to the Purchase of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, at Sheerness, in the County of Kent, and to vest certain Lands and Hereditaments at Gillingham, in the said County, in Trustees, to be appropriated to the Public Service in the Department of the Navy.*

**CAP. CVIII.** *To provide for the Charge of the Addition to the Public Funded Debt of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.*

**CAP. CIX.** *An Act for better securing the Duties of Excise on Tobacco.*

NEW



## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY, With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**MR. FRANCIS PLACE** has contributed much valuable argument and information on a difficult and long disputed question, in his *Illustrations and Proofs of the Principle of Population*, which are written with all the clearness, force and impartiality which might have been expected from the character of their author for originality and acumen. The general scope of Mr. Place's work is a defence of the main doctrine of Mr. Malthus against Mr. Godwin in particular; in which, as well as in exposing Mr. Godwin's singular contrariety of opinions at different periods, we think he is completely successful. Mr. Place, however, is an independent thinker, and walks in no man's footsteps. His corrections of Mr. Malthus's propositions are neither few nor unimportant. We may instance his refutation of that gentleman's assertion that the law of nature gives no man a right to subsistence, when his labour will not fairly purchase it, which has exposed its author to much well-deserved animadversion. The great means which Mr. Place proposes for regulating the proper relation between population and supply, is the extension of information and the instruction of the public mind, by which moral and prudential restraint may be increased. In the sixth chapter, on the state of the working people of England, and the subsequent sections, Mr. Place treats the subject in a manner which entitles him to as much respect for the goodness of his feelings as the soundness of his doctrines. The volume comprises an historical view of the population of this country from the time of the Britons to the present period; and we are convinced that it stands in need of no recommendation but its own intrinsic excellence to introduce it to the notice of all who are interested in the discussion of the dangerous sophisms which it exposes and corrects.

*A Complete Course of Pure and Mixed Mathematics*, has appeared within these few days, edited by Mr. **PETER NICHOLSON**, a mathematician of considerable eminence. It is now well known to every teacher, that after a youth is perfected in arithmetic, there is then no work in sequence—no single volume, which, in regard to the mathematical sciences, can be introduced as a system, and corresponding in idea, with *Walkinghame's* or *Joyce's Systems of Arithmetic*. Such a volume Mr. N. has produced. It begins with Algebra, proceeds through fluxions, and the differential calculus, with all modern improve-

ments: then gives verbatim, the first six and the two last books of *Simson's Euclid*, with Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Conics, Curves, and all their applications to mensuration, perspective, mechanics, optics, astronomy, &c. intermingled with hundreds of examples, all of which are worked at length in a separate Key. Such a volume speaks for itself, and its evident utility places it above the reach of criticism.

We earnestly recommend all who, for any purpose, wish to have a true idea of the advantages of emigration to America, and of the state of society there, to peruse *A Visit to North America and the English Settlements in the Illinois*, by **ADLARD WELBY, Esq.** The accounts of many former travellers appear to be far from correct, particularly those of Mr. Birkbeck, to whose settlement the author paid a visit. The flattering accounts of that gentleman have induced many to quit their former situations and to settle in that vicinity. He made large promises of wealth and freedom, but in every particular, according to Mr. Welby's statement, the adventurers have been most egregiously disappointed. We mention these charges to point out the necessity of caution in trusting to the overcharged representations of others. To our present author, that caution need not, we think, be applied; for so far from falling into the common fault, of lavishing undeserved praise, he seems to go into the opposite extreme, and to betray even a degree of prejudice against the country through which he travelled, which if it does not increase the value of the work, at least heightens the amusement to be derived.

We congratulate the public on the appearance of Miss **AIKIN's** promised *Memoirs of the Court of King James the First*. The cursory perusal we have been able to give it, convinces us that, much as we esteem her prior publication, its popularity is likely to be equalled, if not surpassed, by the present volumes. The acknowledged judgment, taste, and spirit of Miss Aikin, combined with patient and industrious research, have accomplished all that could have been expected from her. In point of novelty and amusing details we are inclined to prefer the *Memoirs of James* to those of *Elizabeth*. The subject is less trite, and many veins of anecdote, which Miss Aikin has introduced, have been before but carelessly and imperfectly exhibited. Her task has been a difficult one, but worthy of her abilities, and she has acquitted herself of it in a manner



which cannot fail to ensure her a deserved and lasting reputation.

One of the most honest books that has appeared for several years relative to France, is Mr. IRELAND's volume, entitled *France for the last Seven Years, or the Bourbons*. Mr. I. dedicates his work in a noble spirit to the Cortes of Spain, and thereby proves that his feelings are of the true old British school, and that he is not one of those base panders of power who for years past have subsisted by ascribing the crimes of their patrons to the principles of liberty. Mr. Ireland lived in Paris during the last seven years, in familiar intercourse with its citizens, and does not write upon reports or hear-says, but from his own personal observation. We quote as an example his account of the sensations created in Paris by the return of Napoleon from Elba, in consequence of the breach of all faith with him, and of the propositions to seize him and send him to St. Helena.

At this momentous crisis, I resided in the faubourg St. Germain, when having business one morning on the otherside of the water, I proceeded down the Rue du Bac, but stopped in my way at the *café Guerraz* in that street, which I found extremely crowded, while a strange appearance of anxiety was depicted on every countenance, several persons surrounding each individual who had been fortunate enough to get a newspaper, the contents of which the lucky possessor was reading aloud to the by-standers; as the incessant buzz prevented my gaining any information, I enquired of the *limonadière* at the *comptoir*, the reason of the novel scene I witnessed, upon which, she exclaimed with astonishment:—"Good heaven! is it possible, Sir, you should not have heard that the Emperor is landed in France?" Such being indeed the earliest information I had acquired of this wonderful event, all endeavours to convey a faithful picture of the extraordinary scene that now presented itself, would be utterly impossible; people running in all directions, seemed to have forgotten the avocations for which they left their homes; at every hundred paces you met a group in close conversation; *gens d'armes* on horse and foot, were proceeding with rapidity, in different directions; at the *Thuilleries*, upon Change, along the *Boulevards*, all was hurry and confusion, while many old soldiers, hoping that the Emperor might arrive at the capital in safety, forgot in their eagerness the prudence which should have guided them, and in the exultation of the moment, cried out, "*Vive l'Empereur*," two instances of which I witnessed in front of the *Garde Meuble, Place Louis Quinze*; these men were forthwith seized, and hurried away to the *corps de garde*. In short, all regular routine of business was totally at a stand; a species of public fever was the consequence, and the national pulse defied all the efforts of reason to bring it back to a tone of sanity. In this state of mental delirium, the day passed over, but with return of night, the sensation was, if possible, increased; the cafes were crowded to excess, while the vigilance of the police had redoubled its precautions, by stationing additional *gens d'armes* in every quarter; added to which, the *mouchards*, under all disguises, mingled with the crowds to ascertain and report the state of public feeling, as well as to stop all such whose conduct should render them amenable to the existing laws; many arrestations in consequence took place, and actuated by various contending passions, the inhabitants of Paris at length retired to their respective quarters, awaiting with unparalleled anxiety, the arrival of news as to the failure or success of Napoleon's hazardous undertaking.

At a very early hour the next morning, the city was in motion, when it was given out that if three

persons were seen stationary in the street they should immediately be dispersed; and by the middle of the day numerous reports were afloat, most of which emanated from government, stating the complete failure of Napoleon, and his imprisonment, immediately after landing; others detailed his assassination by the indignant populace, while another related that the soldiery having forced him to surrender, he was shot as a traitor by military law, and his head chopped off in order to be sent to Paris, and there publicly exposed. But as to any real statements, not a word transpired that could be relied upon, all letters from the south being inspected at the Post-office; added to this, the diligences were searched on entering Paris, while at the barriers, which were kept closed, guards were stationed, together with the most vigilant emissaries of the Police.

While this information was gradually made public in the capital, a thousand reports were spread; and certainly had Napoleon been a cat, his nine lives would not have sufficed him, as I am certain he was killed twenty times, and in as many different ways; however, upon his arrival at Grenoble, which is a large and populous city, the sensation at Paris became very apparent indeed, nor could all the vigilance and rigorous measures of the police, and arrestations hourly made in all directions, prevent the expressions of joy, which arose from a conviction of his ultimate arrival in safety at the capital.

Those persons who were not witnesses of the fact, can form no idea of the incalculable sale of Bonaparte's proclamation dated from the Gulf of Juan, the first of March, wherein he stated, "*La Victoire marchera au pas de charge, — L'Aigle avec les Couleurs Nationales, volera de clocher en clocher, jusqu'aux tours de Notre Dame*:" in short, the above words were in every one's mouth.

On the evening of the 19th, between ten and eleven at night, I passed through the *Place Carrousel* in my way home; all was perfectly quiet at the *Thuilleries*, where the only circumstance that struck me was, there being more lights than usual in the windows of the long facade; nothing, however, gave the least indication of the speedy departure of the Royal Family, which took place about two hours after, of which I was not aware until the following morning at half past nine, when I observed, on gaining the *Pont Royal*, that no sentries were stationed there, and that all the windows of the palace were closed, while upon gaining the pedestal of the first colossal figure that intersects the iron-railing in the *Place Carrousel*, I found a large placard posted upon it, whereon appeared the following ludicrous notice, in striking characters, "*Chateau a louer bien meuble si ce n'est la Batterie de Cuisines que le dernier propriétaire a emportée avec lui*." "*Palace to let well furnished, except the kitchen utensils, which have been carried away by the late proprietor*." And upon the second pedestal, "*Gros et gras cochon a rendre pour un Napoleon*." "*A large fat hog to be sold for one Napoleon*." Such were the first intimations I had respecting the departure of Louis and the family, of which Bonaparte was apprised at Fontainebleau by seven o'clock in the morning, when he immediately set off in a carriage for Paris, attended only by a few hussars and dragoons, driving with great rapidity.

From the moment that the departure of the Bourbons was made public, the arrival of the Emperor was anxiously expected, and consequently on the 20th of March, at an early hour, no inconsiderable bustle was manifested throughout Paris. Numerous reports were in circulation as to the barrier by which he would enter, as well as the precise hour when he might be expected. Thus, being misled by these contradictory statements, I proceeded in various directions, and about mid-day was attracted with multitudes to the *Boulevard Montmartre*, where I arrived in time to see a body of about two thousand troops covered with dirt and dust, who were accompanying several pieces of heavy artillery, every man wearing the tri-coloured cockade; while at stated intervals of five minutes, as they advanced shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur*!" rent the air, in which they were joined by vociferations of the populace who accompanied them, every soldier having a citizen linked to either arm demanding



ing tidings concerning the march of Napoleon, and the period of his arrival at the capital. This motley cavalcade was slow in its progress, for at certain periods an halt was made in order to gratify the populace, who insisted upon regaling the companions of the Emperor, for which purpose all the surrounding wine-shops were put in a state of requisition, when immense cans were brought out at the expense of the people, who with the troops toasted the Emperor, General Bertrand, the Old Guard, &c. &c. with an enthusiasm which none but an eye-witness can figure to his imagination. In this manner they continued along the Boulevards, turning down the Rue de la Paix, and halted in the Place Vendome, where it appears they were to remain till further orders.

I repaired to the Thuilleries, taking my station as near as possible to the entrance of the *Pavillon de Flore*, when after waiting hour after hour, during which period the expectant but wearied crowds were many times replaced by fresh comers, at past six o'clock, on a sudden, a distant shout was heard, which continued rapidly increasing, and after a lapse of some minutes a small escort of horse galloped into the square, and immediately afterwards a carriage rattled along at full speed, containing the object so long and ardently expected by the accompanying multitudes, who, with Bertrand and Drouet, made signs to the shouting populace, while numerous general officers surrounding the vehicle uncovered, mingled their affectionate sentiments with those of the crowd.

On gaining the portal, it was with infinite difficulty that Napoleon could alight, from the dreadful pressure, and no sooner had he gained the bottom of the grand staircase, than he was raised from the ground and borne up the flight of stairs upon the shoulders of the officers, during which operation his constant cry was "*Soyez sage mes bons enfans! Soyez sage je vous en prie!*" "Be steady my good children; be steady I entreat of you;" but to expect subordination at such a moment was fallacious, as the general impulse approximated to madness; in proof of which, a piece of the flap of his coat being either purposely or by accident torn off, was instantly divided into hundreds of scraps, for the procurement of each remnant of which by way of relique, there was as much struggling as if the effort had been made to become possessed of so many ingots of gold.

I repaired at an early hour in the morning to the Thuilleries Gardens, where I already found thousands assembled to view Napoleon, who appeared at one of the windows every five minutes, when he was saluted with incessant acclamations, and it being from popular observation for any longer period he was compelled to shew himself, as the clamour became so loud and imperious. Upon one of these occasions Bertrand stood beside him, whom he good-naturedly pulled by the ear, and patted upon the shoulder, exclaiming, as he performed the action, "*le brave ne m'a jamais quitté!*" "this brave fellow never abandoned me!" As the windows of the apartment were wide open, I could perceive that Napoleon constantly traversed the chamber accompanied by a female, whom upon enquiry I learned was the Queen Hortensia. And another circumstance which I noticed was, that upon his presenting himself to the public in this manner, numerous individuals among the crowd held up petitions, who, upon the Emperor's retiring from the window, were desired by Bertrand, or some other officer, to deliver them to a sentry stationed below at no great distance, when after the lapse of a few minutes Napoleon again appeared with the bundle of papers in his left hand, which he held forth to view, and then placing his right hand upon his heart, he bowed his head two or three times, thereby intimating that it was his intention to peruse every document himself, and not commit the petitions of his subjects to the decision of any other individual.

A sober and abstemious reader will probably turn from *Essays, Moral, Philosophical and Stomachical, on the important science of Good Living*, by LAUNCELOT STURGEON, esq. as likely to seduce him

into some excess, inconsistent with his limited regimen, and perhaps he would do wisely. Mr. Sturgeon is evidently a thorough connoisseur in the art on which he writes, and displays it in the most fascinating colours. The faculties of eating and drinking are discussed in full detail, and with a solemnity of didactic eloquence perfectly suited to the subject. "Either a man's principles," says the worthy epicure, "or his stomach must be very unsettled, who is insensible to the real value of the pleasures of the table; and we may be assured that no constitution stands so much in need of radical reform as that of him who can view a good dinner with indifference, or repay it with ingratitude." In this mixed spirit of irony and earnest, the *Essays* are well supported to the conclusion. Even beyond the kitchen, the author shews himself to be a man of information and taste; and, while we must decline to taste his sauces, we can sufficiently relish the jocular and humour with which he has seasoned his pages.

Without intending to detract from the merits of the "great unknown" novelist of the present day, or to question the reputation to which the versatility of his talents entitles him, we should certainly be glad to arrest that spirit of imitation, which is at once mean in its origin and abortive in its effects. It is with pleasure that we see attempts made to direct the taste of the public to novels which may instruct, whilst they interest their reader; and in this class, we have perused with satisfaction two entertaining works, entitled *The Village Coquette*, and *Langreath*, which, though of very dissimilar character, are both above mediocrity. In the former we meet with sprightly dialogue and spirited sketches of characters. The latter is a well-constructed novel, commanding a high degree of interest from its accurate description of Cambrian manners and scenery, the contrasted display of passions in the principal characters, and its unalloyed moral tendency. We may also mention a third novel, called *Such is the World*, as not undeserving of as favourable an opinion as we have expressed of the works above alluded to.

*A Topographical, Statistical, and Historical Account of the Borough of Preston*, by MARMADUKE TULKET, merits the attention of such of our readers as are interested in works of a local nature. It contains a concise historical account of the borough, and of the law courts for the county palatine of Lancaster, which are held there, and enters into a full description of the town itself, which is assisted by several tolerable plates. We notice on the other hand many things which might well have been omitted, such as lists of Ladies' Charity Balls, and of Charity Sermons, with



with other trifling and unnecessary details which can hardly possess any interest for residents, and to strangers are mere impertinencies.—Preston has reason to be proud of enjoying the privilege of universal suffrage in a higher degree than any place in the empire.

It will be proper for those persons who direct their views to emigration, to consult a recent volume containing *A Geographical, Historical and Topographical Description of Van Diemen's Land*, by GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS, Surveyor-general of the Colony, which conveys a very favourable account of that island, and holds out to settlers advantages of the first importance. The most valuable and original portion of the work is that which relates to the topography of the colony, and it is, indeed, this part of the work alone, which is to be attributed to the pen of Mr. Evans. The rest, and by much the greater portion, has been compiled and added to the original manuscript since its arrival in this country, with the apparent object of adding to the bulk of the work. The matter thus collected, although not without its use, has been for some time before the public, on whom it is thus forced again very unnecessarily. With these drawbacks, this volume is certainly both interesting and instructive. A large chart of the island is also published to accompany the volume, but is to be had in a separate form, so well detailed as to be a geographical acquisition.

When a poet "finds his stanzas very easy" to write, the presumption is, that the public will find them very difficult to read. So it is with *The Templar*. It is the opinion of this author, that his verse, Don Juan's metre, "is made as women stitch."

"No doubt it is, with just as much facility,  
By men with less than Byron's famed ability."

But this facility is only a snare for the unexperienced. To write indifferent doggerel verse they find to be the easiest thing in the world. It is only by sad experience that the real difficulty of their task is discovered. Nothing of this sort can live, which does not mingle pungent wit and an exquisite perception of humour, with something of the higher faculties of a poet, and the whole must bear a fine and delicate polish. Such is Lord Byron's Don Juan—and such is not the Templar. We think it is altogether a failure. The humour is low, the composition loose, and the verse for the most part intolerable. No licence can justify such lines as the following, which, instead of wit and rhyme, abound with blunders and vulgarity—

"Am I to take about your wicker basket  
Under my arm? I vow it makes me savage.  
I am surprised how you can think to ask it  
Or expect me to run after your cabbage!  
Being full of wrath and ire I will not mask it;  
Immediately I'll pack up all my baggage."  
"All! (quoth the lady) that surely never much shall  
Be, which will rest in the compass of a nut-shell."

We leave this specimen to speak for itself, and shall only reiterate our admonition, that nothing is so offensive as this style of poetry without a very high degree of skill and delicacy in its execution.

*A Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland*, by WILLIAM SHAW MASON, Esq., is a work which we have undeservedly for a long time omitted to notice. We would recommend it to the attention of any one who wishes to have a clear and correct idea of the state of our oppressed and neglected sister country. The communications upon which it is drawn up, are made by the clergy, so that their accuracy may be safely depended upon for any purpose for which they may be consulted. The antiquities which are to be met with in the various parishes are noticed, and many stone engravings of them are given. The three volumes now published, may be considered as a supplement to the series of County Surveys, undertaken by the Dublin Society, and both series taken together, may be safely said to comprize the most extensive and authentic stock of materials whence future writers may deduce correct inferences, as to the present state of the country in several of its most interesting particulars.

We have been favoured with a copy of *Three Nights in Perthshire, with a Description of the Festival of a Scotch Hairst Kirn* (or harvest-home feast), by PERCY YORKE, with the perusal of which we were highly pleased. The author, whilst making a pedestrian tour amongst the enchanting Lochs of Ketturin and Lochard, the Clachan of Aberfoil, and the neighbouring scenery, so widely celebrated by the pen of Sir Walter Scott, becomes acquainted with two young men, who carry him with them to a friend's house, where he is treated with true Scotch hospitality, by the worthy father and his two lovely accomplished daughters, and is detained a day for the purpose of being present at the "Hairst Kirn." The description of his two friends at the beginning of this little work, led us to expect much pleasure from the perusal of it, and we were far from being disappointed. His sketches of the romantic scenery, with which that region abounds, prove him to possess no despicable descriptive powers, and the numerous pieces of poetry with which his pages are interspersed, though perhaps not equal to the other parts, shew that the author's attainments, in that line of composition, are very considerable.

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yan's

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## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano Forte, composed and dedicated to L. Cherubini, by Muzio Clementi, esq. Member of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm. 10s. 6d. the set.*

THESE sonatas are every way worthy of their ingenious and scientific author. The *first* (in A major) is distinguished by its boldness of style and general originality of idea, elaborate combinations and artful evolutions. Indeed, in every requisite of piano-forte composition, it indicates the pen of a real and self-authorized master, who, disdaining the shackles of timidity, dauntlessly traverses a new path, and ventures where only the truly scientific will dare to follow him. If the first movement is warm and energetic, the *adagio* by which it is relieved glows with a plaintive enthusiasm, and is followed by a brilliant *allegro*, characterized by the beauty of its rapid passages, and the expressive touches of its staccato pointing. The *second* piece (in D major) opens in a somewhat pathetic style, and the succeeding matter, amid the mutations of intricate and ingenious modulation, partakes of a similar sentiment. The *adagio* is well contrasted with its preceding movement; and the concluding *allegro* is novel in its air, and animated in its cast. The *third* of the sonatas (in D minor) introduced by an extract from the opera of *Didone Abbandonata*, (*la scena tragica*), develops a series of specimens of scientific skill, which produce all the intended results. The middle movement is chaste, and well accommodated to the purpose of ushering in the closing *allegro*. The whole of this latter movement is variegated by the happy opposition of well-modulated passages; and forms a highly-effective close to the work. We ought not to omit, that this publication abounds in instances of rapid and trying execution; and that under the advantage of due practice, the various movements cannot fail to improve the powers of the finger.

No. 1. of "THE GLEANER," or select Flute Miscellany, comprising *Airs, Duets, and Trios*, compiled, arranged, and partly composed by J. Monro. 2s. 6d.

To practitioners on the flute, this work promises to be a serviceable companion. "O Dolce Conento," arranged with variations; "Union Waltz," a trio, consisting of three airs simultaneously performed; "Together let us range the fields," "Love in thine eyes," "Le Garçon Volage," "Saxon Air," "Le Don Juan," "March in the occasional Oratorio," and "Gia fan Ritorno," are the most prominent airs. In a word, the whole number is well made up, and to the tasteful amateur, will prove a deservedly acceptable treat.

Rossini's favourite Cavatina "Di piacer mi balza il cor," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by Fred. Ries, Member of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm. 4s.

This Cavatina, (though trivial in its cast) possesses considerable attractions. The introduction, a *larghetto* movement, is simple, but not without dignity; the closing passages agreeably prepare the ear for the reception of the air "Di piacer mi balza il cor," which is occasionally and successfully introduced throughout the piece. The modulations are ingenious, and the passages novel and pleasing. This is succeeded by an *Andante* of a soothing character, which forms a happy contrast to the *naiveté* of the Rondo itself. The *coda* is energetic and appropriate, and the arrangement of the whole reflects considerable credit on the judgment of Mr. Ries.

No. 10, of Operatic Airs: the subjects taken from the most approved Operas. Italian, English, &c. &c. and arranged for the Piano Forte, with an Introductory Movement to each, by the most eminent Authors; amongst whom are Messrs. Clementi, Kalkbrenner, Latour, Ries, Rowlings, &c. &c. 3s.

"My native Highland home" (composed by Mr. Bishop,) is the subject chosen for this Rondo, by Mr. Holder.

The



The arrangement is tasteful, and the necessary digressions from the subject calculated to ensure all the intended effect. Of the Introduction we must decline speaking in terms of commendation. The best we can say of it is, that it does not materially detract from the general merits of the piece.

*Hart's Fifth Set of Quadrilles, with their Proper Figures, as Danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte, or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady and Miss Dallas, by Joseph Hart. 4s.*

These six Airs, with their appropriate figures for dancing, (given both in English and French,) form the subject matter of this compilation. The general arrangement is far from defective; and, to those who love to trip on the "light fantastic toe," or who listen with unmixed pleasure to the harmony of the sylvan deities, these quadrilles will prove an offering not unworthy notice.

*"Love Wakes and Weeps," a Serenade from the Pirate. The music composed by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1s. 6d.*

The introductory symphony of this serenade would alone suffice to prove Mr. M'Murdie's taste and science. The air itself is novel, tender, and sweetly affecting. With the digression into the relative minor at the second verse, we are greatly pleased. It both gratifies the ear and accommodates the author's sense. If we have any objection to offer to this interesting production, it is, that in a few, but only a few instances, the accent is not judiciously, nor, indeed, correctly given.

*The Deserted Cottage, a Ballad: the Words by Mr. W. Bygrave, the Music composed by R. W. Evans. 1s. 6d.*

This song, the piano-forte accompaniment to which is both pleasing and appropriate, possesses in its melody a considerable degree of sweetness. The sentiment of the words is well expressed; and they are in themselves so pathetic and poetical as to have merited all the care and attention evidently bestowed upon them by the composer.

#### DRAMA.

*Covent Garden.*—Independently of the frequent and successful repetitions of the *Exile*, the *Tempest*, and the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the managers of this theatre have, since our last, produced a new operatic drama, under the title of *Montrose, or The Children of the Mist*. Without going into the minutiae of the fable, or business of this

piece, which is founded on one of the celebrated Scotch novels, we will notice that the principal interest arises from the well known and famous contests between the Earl of Montrose and the Marquis of Argyle. Though the story is unconnected, and obscurely told, some of the passages are truly vigorous, and peculiarly striking. Its favourable reception, however, is in a considerable degree, to be attributed to the high and original humour of Liston, and the excellence of the music, together with the taste and skill by which a portion of it is executed by Miss Stephens.

*Drury Lane.*—At this house, the powers of Kean have continued to draw crowded and respectable houses to his personations of *Brutus*, *Rolla*, *Richard the Third*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *Jaffier*, in *Venice Preserved*, and *Reuben Glenroy*, in *Town and Country*. But the active lessee and manager, constantly at his post, and ever on the alert, has added to these attractions, the production of no fewer than three new pieces, under the several titles of *Owen, Prince of Powis*, or *Welsh Feuds*; *Adeline*, or the *Victim of Seduction*; and *Love in Humble Life*. The scene of the first of these, (a tragedy) is laid in the time of one of the Henries, and of course in the Cambrian territory. In a drama founded on Welsh story, much interest might have been expected, speaking both in a poetic and patriotic sense. But the incidents here brought together, did not, we must in candour confess, gain all the hold upon our feelings, which we had been taught to expect. The language, nevertheless, is often highly poetical, as well as sentimental, and displays a mind not only well educated, but nobly gifted. The chief supports of *Owen*, were Kean, Cooper and Miss Edmiston. *Adeline*, (a piece adapted from the French) is a deeply-affecting little drama, and carries with it a moral that cannot fail to be useful, as it is calculated to guard the youthful heart against attempts which are too frequently, and often, too successfully directed against female honour. The third and last of these three productions, possesses a variety of meritorious characteristics.

A comic opera, under the name of *The Veteran*, has appeared within these few days, which is the most interesting piece that has appeared since Monsieur Tonson, and promises to be a public favourite.



## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

**F**EVER, within the last few weeks, has been more frequent in the metropolis than during many of the preceding months; and in some cases the extreme collapse which attended even the onset of the complaint, precluded the employment of measures that, without reference to circumstances, would be judged appropriate. It were well, indeed, that pathologists and practitioners should divest their minds of the specific *sui generis* feeling on the nature of febrile essence, and not give in to that false phraseology which implies the conception of an abstract, *ab origine* difference in the malign something that has been the source of the malady. Is the patient's disorder a nervous fever? or a bilious fever? or a brain fever? or a *typhus* fever? are questions, in the writer's mind, denoting an erroneous thinking respecting the principles of diseased manifestation, for the same external cause will produce each and every variety of effect, according to the constitutional or accidental condition of the recipient—and that which might be named a bilious fever on one day, might at least with equal propriety, be designated as a brain fever on the next.

The reporter is not an anti-contagionist: he believes in the communicability of fever by an engendered poison; but he likewise believes in the spontaneous origin of the sickness, and in its reference for the complexion it assumes, to other principles than the operation of a septic-venom. What volumes of useless controversy, respecting the contagious or non-contagious nature of the yellow fever and plague, might have been spared, had observers and authors recognized the absurdity of metonymically naming a complaint from the local or other variations of its external aspect!

The rationale and remedial demands of fever are equally various—and to contend that it is inflammation of the brain, or any one thing beside, is to contend for a fallacious assumption. It is all and every thing that implies deranged sensibility and action, and restorative indications must be deduced, not from nomenclature or nosology, but from a due consideration of age, sex, place, time, and circumstance.

Rheumatic disorders, as well as febrile derangements, continue to prevail; and some instances have recently occurred, of a sudden translation of the joint affection to internal and vital organs. Since his last report, the writer has lost two patients by this precipitate conversion, as it were, of rheumatism into apoplexy in the one, and dropsy of the chest in the other instance; and although rheumatic irritations are, for the most part, unaccompanied by danger,

the occasional tendency now referred to, ought ever to be retained in recollection. Rheumatism is not seldom the disorder of the robust—and it is often induced by that carelessness that characterizes physical strength, so that in this particular, the feeble have in some sort the advantage. In one of the cases just referred to, the complaint commenced from a chill received by going upon the river during perspiration—an effect which an individual of a less vigorous stamina would instinctively guard against. The reporter takes occasion to say, that he has lately seen, in several instances, the best effects from wearing wash-leather over flannel, as a preservative against the consequences of those exposures to which all are more or less liable. A waistcoat of this material will, in many cases, supersede the necessity of, and prove a more effective barrier against cold, than a great-coat—and not seldom, even after the establishment of a rheumatism which refuses to give way before the most powerful medicine, clothing the parts affected with leather, will almost immediately loosen its hold.

Vaccination still retains its full credit with the writer of these papers; and he was happy to find the two highest authorities in the kingdom report this year as favourably of the practice as they did on the preceding. True it is, that failures, as to the thoroughly protecting efficacy of the vaccine virus, repeatedly present themselves; but such a small-pox as we see in a thousand to one cases after vaccination, is no more, nay, not so much to be dreaded as is a common catarrhal affection from cold; and it should be remembered, that even small pox itself is not an absolute security against re-infection. Dr. Sims has just mentioned to the writer that he has lately seen a case of death from second small-pox; the writer himself some time since saw the same thing—a result he has never witnessed from small-pox subsequent to the vaccine impregnation.

In the administration of those medicinals which are powerfully sedative under certain circumstances, the practitioner should be cautious how he increases their dose to an immoderate degree, in consequence of the apparent inertness of the drug up to a certain point, for it is not seldom that almost no effect seems to result from larger and larger quantities, till, at length, and without warning, the whole that has been given seems to operate as if at one time. A friend of the writer has just related to him a case of collapse almost to death from the Prussic acid carried gradually up to the extent of ten minims; and nearly a similar



milar result has just attended the administration of digitalis, in the reporter's own practice. Such edged tools are medicinals, and such cautious observation does their exhibition demand.

The writer has seen his name bandied about in several of the papers and magazines of the day, as an advocate for the popular employment of Prussic acid, than which intimation nothing can be more un-

founded and unjust. He merely stated, and the statement he fearlessly and without qualification repeats, that either carefully touching a carious tooth with the liquid in question, or putting into it two or three drops of the same, has, in several instances, operated with the power and quickness almost of a charm in subduing irritation and pain.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Feb. 20, 1822.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**A**N Agricultural Report in a nut-shell, the kernel more beneficial to those who consume, than those who labour to produce it. The weather has been most propitious, and the earth in the finest state for cultivation. With the exception of certain of the fen lands, the superfluous moisture is generally absorbed, with far less damage from the late floods than could have been expected. The spring culture for every article is getting forward, as far as circumstances have permitted, including among those the diminished means of the cultivators. However, every thing is in a good state of forwardness. Both corn and cattle still overflow the markets, not only without remuneration, but to the heavy loss of the farmer and grazier. The wheat looks finely, without any complaint of its rankness; some damage from the wire-worm in course. Grass in profusion, and the lands firm: thence grass-lamb will be early this season. Turnips and cole have been long since running, but are still of some use to stock.

As a proof of the constant ample supply of the markets, TWENTY THOUSAND fat sheep, were driven into Smithfield on each of the preceding Mondays, although the markets had previously been supplied to an overflow. On the information of a salesman, one lot of fat beasts lately lost one hundred and fifty pounds, being sold below the store price to the grazier. Small milk-fed pork is somewhat dearer of late, but the Irish supply, for years past, has totally ruined pig-breeding in England, and is perhaps not very far from doing a similar favour for Ireland; since it is a known fact, that in the latter country the plenty

is so great, that they are now in the habit of throwing away the inwards of the pigs slaughtered, after stripping them of the fat. Many cargoes of Irish provisions exported hither, are now re-exporting to Jamaica, with not much better hope than in our own markets. House-lamb, as a fashionable viand, has been, years since, on the decline, perhaps not half the number as in former days are fattened. Present price about a shilling per pound. It is remarked corn declines in price, yet flour, bread, and beer maintain their's. Whose fault is that? Would sellers reduce price, or buyers raise it voluntarily? Nothing more can be done in such cases, with any effect, but leaving all transactions to take their natural course, whatever periodical and never-failing conjurers may pretend. By general consent, all agricultural reporting has now become *political*. The insidious and pretended relief held forth by the ministers, is universally scouted for its inexplicableness and inefficiency.

The temperature of the month has been remarkably mild, the general height of the thermometer being from 46° to 52°.

*Smithfield.*—Beef 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.—Mutton 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.—Pork 3s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Bacon 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Raw Fat 3s. 2d.—Wheat 30s. to 72s.—Rye 21s. 0d. to 26s.—Barley 16s. to 27s.—Oats 13s. to 27s.—The quartern loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 57s. to 84s. 0d.—Clover do. 72s. to 105s.—Straw 24s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.—Coals in the Pool 34s. 2d. to 43s. 6d.

Middlesex, Feb. 25, 1822.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.				Jan. 27.				Feb. 28.				
Cocoa, W. I. common	3	0	0	to	4	0	0	£3	0	0	to	4 0 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	7	0	..	5	0	0	5	6	0	..	5 10 0 ditto.
Coffee, ———, fine	4	9	0	..	5	12	0	5	16	0	..	8 0 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	12	0	0	..	18	0	0	13	0	0	..	20 0 0 per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	8½	..	0	0	9¼	0	0	8½	..	0 0 9¼ per lb.
—, Demerara	0	0	9½	..	0	0	0	0	0	9½	..	0 1 0 ditto.
Currants	4	18	0	..	5	14	0	5	5	0	..	5 15 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	3	0	..	4	8	0	3	3	0	..	4 8 0 ditto.

Flax,

Flax, Riga . . .	58	0	0	..	0	0	0	57	0	0	..	58	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine . . .	54	0	0	..	0	0	0	53	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets . . .	2	0	0	..	4	4	6	3	0	0	..	4	10	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do. . .	2	0	0	..	2	16	0	3	5	0	..	5	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . . .	8	15	0	..	9	10	0	8	0	0	..	8	10	0	per ton.
—, Pigs . . .	5	0	0	..	7	0	0	5	0	0	..	6	10	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca . . .	39	0	0	..	0	0	0	39	0	0	..	0	0	0	per jar
—, Galipoli . . .	65	0	0	..	0	0	0	66	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags . . .	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	16	0	..	4	0	0	3	16	0	..	4	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind . . .	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
—, East India . . .	0	10	0	..	0	12	0	0	10	0	..	0	12	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw . . .	1	1	0	..	1	1	4	1	0	1	..	1	1	4	per lb
—, Bengal, skein . . .	0	14	6	..	0	17	1	0	13	1	..	0	16	7	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . . .	0	7	3	..	0	8	0	0	8	9	..	0	9	0	per lb
—, Cloves . . .	0	3	9	..	0	0	0	0	3	9	..	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Nutmegs . . .	0	3	9	..	0	3	10	0	3	9	..	0	3	10	ditto.
—, Pepper, black . . .	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
—, —, white . . .	0	1	3	..	0	1	4	0	1	4	..	0	1	6	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac . . .	0	4	4	..	0	4	10	0	3	6	..	0	4	2	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands . . .	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	1	3	..	0	1	7	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica . . .	0	1	7	..	0	1	9	0	1	7	..	0	1	8	ditto.
Sugar, brown . . .	2	13	0	..	2	19	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine . . .	3	16	0	..	4	12	0	3	11	0	..	3	15	0	per cwt.
—, East India, brown . . .	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine . . .	3	14	0	..	3	18	0	4	15	0	..	4	18	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted . . .	2	9	6	..	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	2	1	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow . . .	2	3	0	..	0	0	0	2	14	0	..	2	18	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . . .	0	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	0	0	0	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, best . . .	0	4	0	..	0	0	0	0	4	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old . . .	22	0	0	..	33	0	0	22	0	0	..	33	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old . . .	24	0	0	..	55	0	0	24	0	0	..	55	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry . . .	25	0	0	..	60	0	0	25	0	0	..	60	0	0	per butt

*Premiums of Insurance*...Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 0d.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. 0d.—Belfast, 20s. 0d.—Hambro', 40s. 0d.—Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 6gs. to 12gs.

*Course of Exchange, Feb. 22*—Amsterdam, 12 8.—Hamburgh, 37 4.—Paris, 25 40.—Leghorn, 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ .—Lisbon, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies*.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Grand Surrey 56l. 0s.—Grand Union, 191 0s.—Grand Junction, 225l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 350l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 3400l.—Oxford, 670l.—Trent and Mersey, 1900l.—Worcester, 25l.—East India Docks, 162l.—London, 102l.—West India, 176l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 15l.—Strand, 5l. 5s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 250l.—Albion, 50l. 0s.—Globe, 131l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 64l. 0s.—City Ditto, 105l.—At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.  
The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 22d was 78 $\frac{7}{8}$  9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 per cent. consols, 78 $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5 per cent navy 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  8.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 13s. 9d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Jan. 1822, and the 20th of Feb. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

#### BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 116.] Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALDERSON, J. Liverpool, oil-merchant. (Lowe and Co. attornies.)  
Allsup, C. High Holborn, hatter. (Pearce and Co.)  
Andrews, T. W. Stamford, Lincolnshire, cabinet-maker. (Wright.)  
Atkinson, M. Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, scrivener. (Taylor.)  
Axford, T. Abingdon, wine-merchant. (Nelson.)  
Baker, T. Wolverhampton, mercer. (Williams and Co.)  
Banting, J. Cumberland-street, New-road, carpenter. (Williams and Co.)  
Bilaborough, B. Lower Merton, cow-keeper. (Robinson.)

Blackley, D. Cambridge, bricklayer. (King.)  
Bond, W. Houndsditch, wafer-manufacturer. (Knight and Co.)  
Bostock, E. Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, bleacher. (Holme and Co.)  
Bramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, hatter. (Shelton and Co.)  
Buckland, J. Chard, Somerset, miller. (Hine.)  
Bullock, J. Leadenhall-st. grocer. (Smith & Co.)  
Burgie, J. Mark-lane, carpenter. (Leigh.)  
Capon, J. Strand, hatter. (M'Michael.)  
Collins, W. Clapham-road, corn-merchant. (Reeve.)  
Chinnock, R. Froame Selwood, Somerset, builder. (Jeyes.)  
Coldman, J. Brighton-place, New Kent-road, carpenter. (Meynott.)  
Colling, W. K. Liverpool, tax-collector. (Wheeler.)



- Compte, H. Church-street, Bethnal-green, cabinet-maker. (Clift.  
 Cramp, J. Broad-street, Wapping, victualler. (Hall and Co.  
 Curling, W. Shadwell High-street, tailor and slop-seller. (Unwin.  
 Dansey, W. Bristol, brewer. (Dix.  
 Decker, G. Dawlish, Devon, builder. (Brutton.  
 Dye, R. Peckham, wheelwright. (Dixon.  
 Edmunds, E. Newport, Monmouthshire, draper. (Pearson.  
 Edwards, T. Brighton, merchant. (Warne.  
 Farmer, G. jun. Birmingham, roller of metals. (Holme and Co.  
 Fell, W. Workington, broker. (Falcon.  
 Gallon, T. Leeds, stuff-merchant. (Mackinson.  
 Gilbert I. and F. Taylor, Bristol, commission-merchants. (Evans.  
 Gibb, M. Shepton, Yorkshire, haberdasher. (Parnall and Co.  
 Gray, C. Oxford-street, horse-dealer. (Hall.  
 Gray, T. T. Wardour-st. coal-mercht. (Evrington.  
 Green, C. Leather-lane, victualler. (Vaudercorn and Co.  
 Griffiths, T. Oxford-st. jeweller. (Appleby & Co.  
 Hay, S. Upper Lisson-street, carpenter. (Carlton.  
 Hemming, J. Burford, Oxfordshire, dealer. (King.  
 Herrington, J. Fareham, Hampshire, linen-draper. (Hicks and Co.  
 Hill, J. Regent-street, Piccadilly, tailor. (Rice.  
 Hobson, R. Maidstone, haberdasher. (Ashurst.  
 Holmes, R. Langbourn Chambers, mercht. (Hewett.  
 Jabert, R. Birmingham, printer. (Meyrick and Co.  
 Jackson, W. G. and W. Hardley, Great Surrey-st. Surrey, linen-draper. (Jones.  
 Jarvis, T. Adderbury, Oxfordshire, fell-monger. (Chilton.  
 Johnson, M. Leeds, woollen-cloth mercht. (Wilson.  
 Joselin, J. jun. Smith's-buildings, Southwark, rope-maker. (Turner.  
 Judd, R. R. and B. S. Fowler, Birmingham, dealers. (Clarke and Co.  
 Kendall, J. Mile-end, cow-keeper. (Burnley & Co.  
 King, R. Coventry-court, Haymarket. (Carlton.  
 Knibbs, J. H. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker. (Passmore.  
 Knight, J. Tatenhill, Stafford, draper. (Cookney.  
 Lea, C. Cheswardine, Shropshire, maltster. (Hicks.  
 Lidbetter, T. Southwick, Sussex, corn and coal-merchant. (Gregson and Co.  
 Lilley, N. Leeds, linen-manufacturer. (Holme and Co.  
 Lilwall, R. Pembroke, maltster. (Bell.  
 Manning, T. Foulsham, Norfolk, grocer. (Longdill.  
 Marsh, T. Coulton, Staffordshire, miller. (Lewes and Co.  
 Maxwell, W. Lancaster, draper. (Blackstock and Co.  
 Milnes, J. Halifax, grocer. (Wigglesworth.  
 Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe, stationer. (Collins.  
 Melenschy, G. Strand, furrier. (Pearce and Co.  
 Morton, J. Radcliffe-highway, victualler. (Oak ley and Co.  
 Murcott, A. Warwick, draper. (Meyrick & Co.  
 Mynn, W. Thompson, Norfolk, farmer. (Barber.  
 Newman, C. Brighton, dealer. (Bennett.  
 Niblett, F. St. Mary Axe, milliner. (Warrant.  
 Parker, J. G. and J. L. and T. Roberts, Birch-lane. (Lane and Co.  
 Passmore, J. Farnham, linen-draper. (Holme & Co.  
 Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, grocers. (Amory and Co.  
 Pilsbury, L. Stafford, nurseryman. (Wright.  
 Pilstow, J. Earl's Colne, Essex, miller. (Wilson.  
 Pooley, W. Newington-workhouse, contractor for the rope and sacking manufacturers. (Orme.  
 Porter, S. London, stationer. (Vizard and Co.  
 Pownall, J. E. Little Chelsea, money-scrivener. (Gains.  
 Price, J. Little Malvern, Worcestershire, dealer. (Rad.  
 Prowse, T. Chew Magna, Somersetshire, surgeon. (Edmunds.  
 Pyne, W. H. Queen-square, publisher. (Sandan.  
 Righton, J. Chapel-en-le-Frith, dealer. (Lingerd.  
 Ridgway, R. B. H. Charles-street, St. James's, wine-merchant. (Allen.  
 Roper, A. Gosport, brewer. (Dyne.  
 Sampson, D. W. Giltspur-st. tea-dealer. (Gellibland.  
 Sharp, W. Coleorton, Leicestershire, butcher. (Baxter.  
 Shirley, J. Mereton, Gloucestershire, baker. (Taylor and Co.  
 Small, T. Alnwick, brewer. (Meggison and Co.  
 Smith, A. King-street, Cheapside, Scotch-factor. (Batsford.  
 Smith, W. Blyth, Northumberland, dealer. (Grace.  
 Smith, R. Hninberton, Yorkshire, dealer and chap-man. (Spence.  
 Smith, J. Russell-court, Drury-lane, tavern-keeper. (Scargill.  
 Stead, W. Halifax, merchant. (Battye.  
 Stevens, J. Stafford, wine-merchant. (Leigh.  
 Swann, T. Wardour-street, eating-house-keeper. (Richardson.  
 Sylvester, T. Witney, currier. (Bigg.  
 Tanban, T. Prince Edward's Island, N. America, merchant. (Raine and Co.  
 Tatner, C. Horton Kirby, Kent, farmer. (Collins.  
 Taylor, J. Frant, Sussex, shop-keeper. (Jones & Co.  
 Thompson, C. Deans, Durham, cattle-dealer. (Bell and Co.  
 Thompson, J. Carlisle, manufacturer. (Mountsey and Co.  
 Thornley, J. Manchester, hatter. (Mackinson.  
 Threlfall, H. Blackburn, draper. (Milne and Co.  
 Thurbon, J. March, Ely, draper. (Meredith.  
 Tomlinson, R. J. Bristol, oil of vitriol-manufacturer. (Clarke and Co.  
 Tutin, R. Chandos-street, Covent-garden, cheese-monger. (Hutchinson.  
 Urmson, J. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Chester.  
 Valentine, R. Hatfield, Herts, miller. (Bond.  
 Wasbrough, M. Camberwell, stationer. (Abraham.  
 Watkins, J. J. Shadwell, butcher. (Townson.  
 Weetch, S. George-street, Commercial-road, linen-draper. (Swains and Co.  
 Wells, J. St. Michael's, Worcestershire, grocer. (Stevenson and Co.  
 White, J. Great Winchester-street, stationer. (Aspinall and Co.  
 Wilson, G. Radcliff-highway, brewer. (Craneh.  
 Wilson, J. Ely, miller. (Robinson.  
 Williams, W. Langbourn Chambers, merchant. (Birkett.  
 Williams, E. Liverpool, joiner. (Blackstock & Co.  
 Wilkinson, W. and J. Mincing-lane, wine-merchants. (Clarke.

## DIVIDENDS.

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|--|---|---|
| Alport, T. R. Birmingham.                                  | Derbyshire.                                 | Cfane, S. and H. Stratford.                     |
| Anderson, A. Salter's-hall-court.                          | Bowler, W. and J. Warburton,                | Cross, W. Worcester, and Lombard-street.        |
| Andrews, J. sen. Birmingham.                               | Castle-street, Southwark.                   | Crowther, J. Huddersfield.                      |
| Andrews, J. Manchester.                                    | Bristow, R. jun. Lloyd's Coffee-house.      | Cuthmins, J. Gloucester.                        |
| Archer, A. Great Chapel-street, Soho.                      | Brown, E. and T. Hindle, Blackburn.         | Dawson, R. Norwich.                             |
| Asquith, T., D. Bermondsey, and T. Mellish, New Kent-road. | Bryant, J. Liverpool.                       | Docker, J. Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. |
| Avery, J. Barnstable.                                      | Burfield, W. and J. Browne, Norwich.        | Edwards, I. Warminster.                         |
| Baines, S. Leicester.                                      | Bysb, J. Paternoster-row.                   | Ellis, C. Birmingham.                           |
| Baillie, G. and J. Jaffray, Finsbury-place.                | Chillingworth, T. Redditch, Worcestershire. | England, G. Exeter.                             |
| Beasley, R. G. Austin-friars.                              | Cloutman, J. Curtain-road.                  | Essex, M. Wood-st. Cheapside.                   |
| Beckett, R. Westbury, Wilts.                               | Colbeck, T. Fewston, Yorkshire.             | Etches, J. Bury St. Edmunds.                    |
| Bell, W. Horncastle, Lincolnsh.                            | Cleugh, J. and — Leadenhall-st.             | Evershed, W. Tooley-street.                     |
| Birch, J. Manchester.                                      | Coates, J. Worcester.                       | Fincham, R. W. and B. Epping.                   |
| irth, J. Chapel-en-le-Frith,                               |   | Finlay, T. H. Whittle-hills, Lancashire.        |

Fox, R. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.  
 Fry, G. Tunbridge Wells.  
 Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street.  
 Gordon, J. Liverpool.  
 Green, J. Oxford-street.  
 Grinstead, C. and J. Lanham, Horsham.  
 Groning, R. Broad-st. Buildings.  
 Hacket, J. Bredon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.  
 Hailstone, W. Mildenhall.  
 Hancock, W. Bury St. Edmunds.  
 Handley, W. Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire.  
 Hanne, J. Bath.  
 Harrison, W., W. Gorst, W. Harrison, S. Cooke, and J. F. Harrison, Tower-street.  
 Heap, J. and W. Kirkburton, Yorkshire.  
 Hewett, B. and Co. Nantwich.  
 Hirst, T. N. and J. Wood, Huddersfield.  
 Hooper, J. Tooley-street.  
 Hornby, B. Bernard-street.  
 Holmes, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place.  
 Hutchinson, W. St. John-street, Smithfield.  
 Josling, N. Bexley Heath, Kent.  
 Irving, J. Carlisle.  
 Jackson, H. Great Prescott-street.  
 Jent, T. Piccadilly.  
 Johnson, W. Heybridge, Essex.  
 Johnson, A. Palmer's Village, Westminster.  
 Johnston, J. Queen-st. Cheapside.  
 Jones, J. and J. H. Lambeth and Kent-road.  
 Jones, A. W. New Brentford.

Jones, T. St. John-st. Smithfield.  
 Kemp, W. Bath.  
 Ker, T. Strand.  
 Langford, J. Milk-st. Cheapside.  
 Langhorn, H. Bucklersbury, and W. Brailsford.  
 Lavender, J. Leominster.  
 Leech, J. and J. Hinchliffe, Cat-eaton-street.  
 Lewis, W. and J. A. Henderson, Little Tower-hill.  
 Lewis, J. Three Kings'-court, Lombard-street.  
 Marsey, E. Eccleston, Lancaster.  
 Mead, T. Sandwich.  
 Middleditch, G. Bury St. Edmunds.  
 Miller, J. Watling-street.  
 Miller, R. Old Fish-street.  
 Miller, S. Emsworth, Hants.  
 Morris, J. Upholland.  
 Morris, E. Redditch, Worcester.  
 Mott, W. Brighton.  
 Mowbery, A. and J. Wetherell, Darlington, Thirsk, and Lothbury bankers.  
 McDonnell, B. and J. and J. Bushell, Broad-street.  
 Murdock, J. and Co. Nottingham.  
 Needes, J. Brick-lane, Spitalfields.  
 Nichol, J. and W. Old Jewry.  
 Nichols, J. Earsham, Norfolk.  
 Ockley, V. Ferrington, Norfolk.  
 Phillips, H. and Co. Birmingham.  
 Pitt, J. Cheltenham.  
 Plakett, J. Dockhead.  
 Rawlins, T. Whitehaven.  
 Rayner, J. D. Bow.  
 Read, E. and T. Baker, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.  
 Reid, D. Prince's-st. Spitalfields.  
 Richardson, A. York-street, and

T. Welch, Cleveland-street, Mary-le-bone.  
 Richardson, T. Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.  
 Richmond, T. Nottingham.  
 Roper, W. P. London.  
 Schmaeck, F. E. & A. Bury-court, St. Mary Ave.  
 Sedgwick, M. London.  
 Shard, F. Liverpool.  
 Sherwood, M. Doncaster.  
 Shingles, S. Basinghall-street.  
 Slater, J. Marke-street, Millbank.  
 Sowerby, J. W. Fish-street-hill.  
 South, J. Fulham.  
 Snuggs, J. W. A. and J. Waller, Lime-street.  
 St. Barbe, J. Austin friars.  
 Staham, P. and G. Shaker, ear, Pall-mall.  
 Sommer, C. C. Hillingdon.  
 Syme, G. Vine-street, Minories.  
 Thomas, D. London-st. Greenwich.  
 Thompson, W. and P. Barber, Dean-street, Southwark.  
 Thompson, S. T. Cannon-street.  
 Thompson, I. Keckle Grove, Cumberland.  
 Thurtle, C. M. New-st. square.  
 Tollervey, K. Westbourne, Sussex.  
 Treadway, T. Sloane-street.  
 Wall, R. Devon.  
 Wetton, J. and Co. Wood-street.  
 Wilson, G. Liverpool.  
 Wilson, W. R. Crown-court, Broad-street.  
 Williams, J. Bishopsgate-street.  
 Wishey, J. Thackstead, Essex.  
 Woolrich, G. & J. Spital-square.  
 Wetherspoon, M. Liverpool.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 5th of February, the King opened the Session of Parliament with the following speech:—

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have, therefore, been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte; and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

"In my late visit to Ireland, I derive the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects.

"With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country. I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and

property of my loyal and peaceable subjects. And it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose.

"Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects, and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the Revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

"I have directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our Annual Expenditure, particularly in our Naval and Military establishments.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen*

"I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you that a considerable improvement has taken



taken place in the course of the last year, in the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition. I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the Agricultural Interest. The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country, will of course attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

"I am persuaded that, in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved: and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

On the motion for the address in the House of Commons, an amendment proposed by Sir F. BURDETT, was negatived by 186 to 58. And another by Mr. HUME, was negatived by 171 to 89. But the debate was distinguished by a most luminous speech from Mr. HUME, on the extravagance of the public expenditure.

On the 11th, Mr. Brougham proposed a resolution for the reduction of taxation, in one of the ablest speeches ever heard in Parliament, but the previous question was carried by 212 to 108.

On the 13th, Sir R. Wilson moved for the papers connected with his extraordinary dismissal from the army without trial or charge, but they were refused by 199 to 97.

On the 15th, the Marquess of Londonderry brought forward the ministerial plans for relief, which consisted in lending five millions of exchequer bills to parishes, on the credit of their poor's rates, of an abatement of 1s. per bushel on the malt tax, and of a reduction of the five per cent. stock to four per cent.

On the 21st Lord ALTHORPE moved a resolution for a reduction of taxation, which was lost by 234 to 126.

Bills, conferring extra powers on the government of Ireland, to enable it to palliate, instead of healing the discontents of that country; and an exposition of the oppressive treatment of Mr. Hunt, in Ilchester Goal, have constituted the other chief business of Parliament.

Ireland continues in an insurrectional state, and murders and conflagrations cover the south-western counties.

Military force and special commissions have been employed, but we have not yet heard of any commission to enquire into the causes, and by removing them, to restore permanent peace.

County meetings of landed proprietors and agriculturists have taken place in Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Devonshire, and other counties, and many patriotic speeches made, and energetic resolutions passed, relative to the universal distress of the country; but on this subject we refer our readers to the first article in this Magazine.

A variety of papers connected with the revenue and expenditure, have been laid before Parliament, but so confused, that one document makes a SURPLUS of income over expenditure of 5,260,245l.—another makes it 1,447,580l.—and a third, 2,671,676l.

Mr. Hume states the Revenue and Expenditure for four years, as under:

#### THE REVENUE.

1817	—	£58,000,000
1818	—	57,000,000
1819	—	57,000,000
1820	—	57,000,000

#### THE EXPENDITURE.

1817	—	£73,062,000
1818	—	72,200,000
1819	—	73,600,000
1820	—	74,900,000

So that the total income of four years, exclusive of loans, was 235,768,462l., and the expenditure for the same period, exclusive of the sinking fund, was 231,285,776l., leaving a surplus revenue of 4,482,685l.

In 1817 the Treasury stated the interest of the funded debt at 29,000,000l., and, with the charges of management and interest on Exchequer bills, made it

In 1817	—	£31,266,000
1818	—	31,351,000
1819	—	30,792,000
1820	—	31,252,000

But the following is the official account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom in the year ended the 5th January, 1822, and of the Expenditure within the same period:

#### Branches of REVENUE. Net Income.

	£	s.	d.
Customs	9,837,279	8	11½
Excise	27,929,832	12	3½
Stamps	6,562,253	6	11
Post-office	1,448,076	18	5½
Taxes	7,719,228	17	8½
Hackney Coaches	23,097	10	11
Hawkers and Pedlars	28,930	0	0
One Shilling and Sixpence Duty, and Duty on Pensions	78,624	1	9½
Seizures, Proffers, Fines and Forfeitures	6,528	6	0
			Crown

Crown Lands	966	13	4
Alienation Duty	4,564	8	8
Arrears of Property Tax	30,782	4	1½
Imprest and other Monies repaid	181,022	3	5½
Interest on Contracts for the Redemption of Land-tax	447	10	9½
Contributions from Persons holding Offices	20	0	0
Surplus Receipts on Lottery after Payment of Prizes	175,154	10	2
Money paid into the Exchequer by the Commissioners for issuing Bills for Public Works	159,000	0	0
Money repaid in Ireland on account of Advances from the Consolidated Fund, under various Acts for Public Improvement	97,149	13	1½
Proceeds of Old Naval Stores	260,000	0	0
	54,542,958	6	8½

**Heads of EXPENDITURE. Net Expend.**

Dividends, Interest and Managet. of the Public Fund. Debt, exclusive of 17,058,773l. 0s. 3d. issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	£	s	d.
	29,438,380	12	4
Interest on Exchequer-bills and Irish Treasury-bills, exclusive of 441,000l. for Sinking Fund	2,015,617	2	9½
Civil List	1,071,758	16	9½
Pensions charged by Act of Parliament upon the Consolidated Fund	359,600	11	3½
Salaries & Allowances do.	68,618	5	5½
Officers of Cts. of Just. do.	61,979	15	10
Expences of the Mint do.	14,760	0	0
Bounties do.	2,956	13	8
Miscellaneous do.	155,207	18	3
Do. Ireland do.	184,845	7	7
Army	8,941,354	5	1
Navy	6,647,799	5	8
Ordnance	1,092,292	4	9½
Miscellaneous	2,492,241	1	2½
Paid to the Bank of England more than received from them to make up their Balance on Account of Unclaimed Dividends	7,997	11	9
Amount retained by the Bank for Discount upon prompt Payt. and for their Allow.			

ance for receiving the Loan, Anno 1819

137,659 12 6

Total Public Expenditure, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of Debt 52,693,069 4 1½

Advances in the nature of Loans to be hereafter repaid:—

By the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer bills under the act 57 Geo. III. for the Employment of the Poor £205,650 0 0

Advances out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, for Public Works 196,658 11 9½

402,308 11 9½

Total 53,095,377 16 9½

Surplus of Income over Expenditure 1,447,580 9 10½

£54,542,958 6 8½

The Bank of England Notes in circulation, were on the 12th of February 18,922,430l. or two millions less than in June.

The following statement of the Population of the several counties of Great Britain, in the years 1801, 1811, and 1821, has been laid before Parliament.

Counties.	ENGLAND.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.
Bedford	63,393	70,213	83,716
Berks	109,215	118,277	131,977
Buckingham	107,444	117,650	134,068
Cambridge	89,346	101,109	121,909
Chester	191,751	227,031	270,098
Cornwall	188,269	216,667	257,447
Cumberland	117,230	133,744	156,124
Derby	161,142	185,487	213,333
Devon	343,001	383,308	439,040
Dorset	115,319	124,693	144,499
Durham	160,361	177,625	207,673
Essex	226,437	252,473	289,424
Gloucester	250,809	285,514	335,843
Hereford	89,191	94,073	103,231
Hertford	97,557	111,654	129,714
Huntingdon	37,568	42,208	48,771
Kent	307,624	373,095	426,016
Lancaster	672,731	828,309	1,052,859
Leicester	131,081	150,419	174,571
Lincoln	208,557	237,891	283,058
Middlesex	818,129	953,276	1,144,531
Monmouth	45,582	62,127	71,833
Norfolk	273,371	291,999	344,368
Northampton	131,757	141,353	163,483
Northumbld.	157,101	172,161	198,965
Nottingham	140,350	162,900	186,873
Oxford	109,620	119,191	134,327
			Rutland

Rutland  
Salop  
Somerset  
Southampton  
Stafford  
Suffolk  
Surrey  
Sussex  
Warwick  
Westminster  
Wilts  
Worcester  
York,

To

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Rutland	16,356	16,380	18,487	Perth	126,366	135,093	139,050
Salop	167,639	194,298	206,266	Renfrew	78,056	92,596	112,175
Somerset	273,750	303,180	355,314	Ross and	55,343	60,853	68,828
Southampton	219,656	245,080	282,203	Cromarty			
Stafford	239,153	295,153	341,824	Roxburgh	33,682	37,230	40,892
Suffolk	210,431	234,211	270,542	Selkirk	5,070	5,889	6,637
Surrey	269,043	323,851	398,658	Stirling	50,825	58,174	65,331
Sussex	159,311	190,083	232,927	Sutherland	23,117	23,629	23,840
Warwick	208,190	228,735	274,392	Wigtown	22,918	26,891	33,240
Westmorland	41,617	45,922	51,359				
Wilts	185,107	193,828	222,157	Totals	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,092,014
Worcester	139,333	160,546	184,424	SUMMARY.			
York, E. R.	139,433	167,353	190,709	England	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,260,555
— N. R.	155,506	152,445	183,694	Wales	541,546	611,788	717,108
— W. R.	563,953	653,315	800,848	Scotland	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,092,014

Totals 8,331,434 9,538,827 11,260,555

## WALES.

Anglesea	33,806	37,054	45,063
Brecon	31,633	37,735	43,613
Cardigan	42,956	50,260	57,311
Carmarthen	67,317	77,217	90,239
Carnarvon	41,521	49,336	57,958
Denbigh,	60,352	64,240	76,511
Flint	39,622	46,518	53,784
Glamorgan	71,525	85,067	101,737
Merioneth	29,506	30,924	33,911
Montgomery	47,978	51,931	59,899
Pembroke	56,280	60,615	74,009
Radnor	19,050	20,900	23,073

Totals 541,546 611,788 717,108

## SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	123,082	135,075	155,141
Argyll	71,859	85,585	96,165
Ayr	84,306	103,954	127,299
Banff	35,807	36,668	43,561
Berwick	30,621	30,779	33,385
Bute	11,791	12,033	13,797
Caithness	22,609	23,419	30,238
Clackmanan	10,858	12,010	13,263
Dumbarton	20,710	24,189	27,317
Dumfries	54,597	62,960	70,878
Edinburgh	122,954	148,607	191,514
Elgin	26,705	28,108	31,162
Fife	93,743	101,272	114,556
Forfar	99,127	107,264	113,430
Haddington	29,986	31,164	35,127
Inverness	74,292	78,336	90,157
Kincardine	26,349	27,439	29,118
Kinross	6,725	7,245	7,762
Kirkcudbright	29,211	33,684	38,903
Lanark	146,699	191,752	244,387
Linlithgow	17,844	19,451	22,685
Nairn	8,257	8,251	9,006
Orkney and	46,824	46,153	53,124
Shetland			
Peebles	8,735	9,935	10,046

Army, Navy, &c. 470,598 640,500 310,000

10,942,646 12,596,803 14,379,677

Being an increase in the two last returns of 18 per cent. on England; of 17½ on Scotland, and 15½ on Wales!

There doubtless has been an increase, but not in this proportion, each return being more perfect than the former, and, therefore, augmenting the number. Only seven returns are deficient in 1821.

In 1821, in the Isle of Man 40,081; Island of Guernsey (and its dependent Islets) 20,827; Island of Jersey 28,600; and Scilly Isles 2,614: in all 92,122 inhabitants.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In France we are grieved to perceive that the ultra-royalist faction have prevailed in the legislature, and carried all their arbitrary laws against the liberty of the press.

Russia, it is now said, seriously menaces Turkey; but in the meantime the wretched Greeks, in their unequal contest for liberty, are sacrificed by thousands.

Every attempt of the royalists to disturb Spain has failed; and Spanish and Portuguese liberty seem to be consolidated. Trial by Jury, with provisions to secure the independent choice of jurors; and the total suppression of the iniquitous slave trade, are among the measures of recent adoption.

Callao having surrendered to General San Martin, the independence of all South America may be considered as settled.

# INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Jan. 31. **A** COURT of Common Council was held this day, for specially taking into consideration the report of the committee on the attack of Mr. She-  
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riff Waithman, at Knightsbridge. The report was agreed to, and a petition to the House of Commons was ordered to be presented by the Sheriffs.

Feb. 2. The metropolis was this night visited

visited by a violent hurricane. Several trees, in the neighbourhood of London, were torn up by the roots, and serious damage done to many houses, chimnies, windows, and out-buildings.

— 4. A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the freeholders of Surrey, was held this day, at Epsom, for taking into consideration the present agricultural distress, and the means of relief. A petition to Parliament was agreed on; but some discussion taking place, as to the admissibility of a clause on *reform*, a requisition was afterwards presented to the Sheriff, to convene a county meeting for considering "the distressed state of agriculture, and a reform in Parliament."

— 8. Mr. Ald. Wood presented a petition to the House of Commons, from the son of Mr. Hunt, now in Ilchester gaol. The petitioner complained that he had been prevented from visiting his father. Mr. Ald. Wood also stated, that Mr. H. was placed at an iron grating, and allowed to see his friends only a short time in each day. An animated discussion then took place, after which the petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

— 13. A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held this day, to petition Parliament on the distresses of the country, and on Parliamentary reform. Among the gentlemen present, were Sir F. Burdett, M.P., Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, M.P., Messrs. Whitbread, G. Bennett, Hume, Palmer, Mr. Wyvill, and other members of Parliament, and electors of the city. An energetic and comprehensive petition was agreed on.

— 18. A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Surrey was held at Epsom this day, pursuant to adjournment, to petition Parliament on Reform. The High Sheriff, J. Spicer, esq., was in the chair. Mr. Leech proposed the petition, and strongly maintained that the distresses of the country were caused by an overwhelming taxation, and that a reformed Parliament could alone tend to remove this burthen. Lord Ellenborough opposed the views of the former speakers, and proposed an amendment, amidst loud and frequent interruption. Mr. Denison was well received, but his colleague, Mr. Sumner, experienced a very uncourteous reception. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Maberly, and Mr. Cobbett, severally addressed the meeting; and the petition was unanimously adopted.

— Several of the friends of Mr. Hunt met at the Paul's Head, Cateaton-street, to take into consideration his "solitary confinement in Ilchester Gaol." A series of resolutions were passed, condemning the conduct pursued towards Mr. Hunt, and a petition to the House of Commons was agreed upon.

The Fox Club in London have recently resolved to erect a statue to the memory of the late Mr. Perry, of the Morning Chronicle, for his services and steady adherence to the Fox principles.

During the last month several labourers have been employed in clearing away some very ancient rubbish in the Borough Compter, for the purpose of making a common sewer. In digging up the foundation they discovered several old gold coins of the early reigns of the Henrys, some silver coin of Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth, in a very perfect state, and pieces of curiously wrought iron, which are supposed to be fragments of armour, and which several competent judges have declared to be of Danish workmanship. The Danes had an encampment on this spot, and St. Olive's parish was, it is said, named after their leader, St. Olaf the Dane.

#### MARRIED.

John Farey, jun. esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Taylor.

Mr. Rees, of Chatham, Kent, to Mrs. M. Hughes, widow of the late L. H. esq. of Blackfriars.

Mr. John Barnes, of Lloyd's Coffee-house, to Beatrice Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Clarke, esq.

Alexander Barton, esq. to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Barclay, esq. of Brompton.

Mr. Henry Eagles, of Billericay, to Miss Sarah Wilson, eldest daughter of Mrs. W. of Rochford.

Mr. Huggett, of the Surrey Dispensary, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Walker, vicar of West Hoathly, Sussex.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, to Olivia, relict of the late Edward Tuite Dalton, esq. and daughter of Sir John Stevenson.

Mr. Henry John Wrethall, of Woodstock-street, to Miss Mary Cottrell, of Norton-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Clapton, Peter Brown, esq. surgeon, Salisbury-square, to Susanna, second daughter of the late Christopher Edelman, esq. of Clapton.

Beaumont, eldest son of Mr. Marshall, of High Holborn, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Clarke, of Wigmore-street.

Mr. Thomas Gunn, of Featherstone-street, to Miss Mary Shrimpton, late of Marlborough, Wilts.

John Charles Hatchett, esq. only son of C. Hatchett, esq. of Belle-Vue-House, Middlesex, to Miss T. R. Rowson, of Horn-castle.

Robert Farr, esq. of Lothbury, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Richard John Brassey, esq. of Ilford.

Mr. R. Stevens, of Denham, to Miss Lucy Atkins, of Uxbridge.

— Samuel



Samuel Barlow, jun. esq. of Mitcham-house, to Mary Anne, daughter of W. Slark, esq. of Clapton.

Mr. Samuel Morgan, to Miss Barrow, only daughter of A. B. esq. of Tottenham-court Road.

The Rev. Henry Cole, to Frances Spencer, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Siran-sham, Royal Marines.

John Capper, esq. of Crosby-square, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Thos. Turnbull, esq.

G. J. Dettmar, esq. to Harriett, daughter of Richard Cuerton, esq. of Whip's Cross, Walthamstow.

Count St. Martin D'Aglié, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Charles Finch.

Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Baltimore, to Charlotte, third daughter of the Hon. Wm. Pinckney, formerly Ambassador to the Court of London.

Mr. Charles Gale, of Store-street, Bedford-square, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Charles Jearrad,

At Hornsey, James Guest, jun. esq. of Birmingham, to Martha, only child of W. Whitworth, esq. of Hornsey.

Richard, youngest son of Daniel Gill, esq. of Rye, to Sophia, youngest daughter of William Rabbeth, esq. of Bedford-street.

Capt. Charles King, of the 16th Lancers, to Charlotte, third daughter of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Devonshire-place.

The Rev. John Angel James, to Anne Maria, widow of the late Benjamin Neale, esq.

#### DIED.

In Cumberland-place, 20, *Louisa*, daughter of Admiral and Lady Elizabeth Tolle-mache.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-le-bone, Mrs. *Ann Frederick*, relict of the late Rear-admiral Frederick.

In Brewer-street, Golden-square, 82, Mrs. *Hendrie*.

In Hatton Garden, 63, *W. Lincoln*, esq.

In Queen's-row, Pentonville, 70, Mr. *Edmund Alderson*, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Delancey-place, Camden-town, *Nehemiah Spicer*, esq. in his 80th year; an old inhabitant of that parish, regretted by his family and a numerous circle of friends.

65, *Alicia*, the wife of Mr. Samuel Jackson, of the Stock Exchange, and Hackney.

In Camden-row, Peckham, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. Stokes.

*Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. Charles Baldwin, of Newgate-street.

At Enfield, *Catherine*, relict of the late Mr. W. Stevens, formerly of Bartholomew-lane.

At Shadwell, 75, Mrs. *Elizabeth Ranken*, late of Mile-end.

In St. John's-street-road, Mr. *Henry Stevenson*, timber-merchant, leaving a numerous family to lament the loss of their only parent.

In Hans-place, Mrs. *Lance*.

At Walthamstow, *Julia*, youngest and only surviving daughter of John Meyer, esq.

In Little James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. *Margaret Earle*, widow of Mr. Simon E. late of the Minories.

Of a lingering consumption, *Maria*, daughter of the late Thomas Macklin, publisher of the splendid edition of the Bible.

At Burton Crescent, *John Francis*, the infant son of John Reid, esq.

At Hammersmith, 81, Mrs. *Pring*.

At Kensington, 24, Miss *Jane Pool*.

In London-fields, Hackney, 73, *Samuel Burrows*, esq.

Mr. *Charles Beswick*, of the King's-land-road, upwards of forty years in the service of Messrs. Puckle, and Co. Cornhill.

In Gracechurch-street, to the inexpressible grief of her family and friends, Mrs. *Stower*, 43, leaving a family of nine children.

Of apoplexy, *Elizabeth*, wife of W. M. Cooper, of Blackman-street, Southwark.

Deeply regretted by all who knew her, After a tedious illness, *Ann*, wife of S. Plumbe, esq. surgeon, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At Hampstead, *Josephine Valentina de Roure*, daughter of Mr. J. P. de Roure, of Laurel-cottage, Hampstead.

At Biggleswade, Mr. *Edward Byles Foster*, 3d son of Mr. F. of that place.

Miss *Margaret Bruce*, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, only daughter of Robert William B. esq. of Madras.

25, Mr. *Henry Baldwin*, bookseller, of Newgate-street, a young man of considerable literary attainment, and his acquaintance with early poetry and the drama has been forcibly exemplified in the Retrospective Review, to which he contributed several articles.

Mr. *Samuel Meredith*, glass-cutter, of Houndsditch, after a long illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation.

In Great Eastcheap, 22, suddenly, Mr. *Robert Fife Whyte*.

Deeply lamented, in Hans-place, 62, *James Stirling*, esq.

After a long severe illness, sustained with Christian fortitude and resignation, 64, *Ann*, wife of George Hope, sen. corn-factor, of Wapping-street, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

At Mile-end, *Nicholas Harry Charrington*, second son of N. Charrington, esq.

Mr. *Wm. Lainsion*, 77, father of Messrs. L. of Bread-street, Cheapside, much regretted by his numerous family.

In

In Howland-street, *Charles Binny*, esq. 75, formerly of Madras.

At the Cottage, Wandsworth Calico Print Works, most deservedly regretted. *Ann Sophia*, second daughter of C. A. Edwards, esq.

In Upper Harley-street, *William Baliol Best*, esq. youngest son of the late G. Best, esq. of Chilston Park, Kent.

At Michael's-place, 42, *John Chambers*, esq.

At Pentonville, *Ann*, wife of Mr. C. Barnard.

In Welbeck-street, 84, *W. Adam*, esq.

In Regent-street, *Elizabeth Augusta*, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Fagg.

At Greenwich, suddenly, the widow of Mr. George Garrick, brother of the celebrated David Garrick.

In Pall Mall, 78, *Lady Bunbury*, relict, of Sir T. C. B., bart.

In Great Portland-street, 45, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. John White.

In a fit at the Auction Mart, 46, *R. Blason*, esq. of Park-place, Islington.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, 11, *Sophia Catherine*, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of Ashly Park; she survived her father five months, and expired on the anniversary of his birth-day.

At Romford, Mr. *John Collier*.

In Down-street, Piccadilly, 84, Mrs. *Taylor*.

At Hackney, Mr. *Peter Levesque*.

After a severe illness, Sir *Buckworth Herne Soame*, of Heydon, in Essex.

In Regent-street, 20, *Frederick Salmon*, esq. eldest son of Edward Salmon, esq. of the 3d Guards.

In Portman-square, Mrs. *S. Shard*.

In Bedford-place, the wife of Mr. Sergeant Heywood.

At Kennington, 63, Mr. *Henru Borro-dale*, late of Newington Green, Middlesex.

At Great Ealing, 83, Mrs. *Bligh*.

In Rockingham row, Kent-road, 89, *George Clay*, esq.

In Burton-street, 28, *Thomas Percival Crawley*, esq.

74, Mr. *Richard Wroughton*, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, and a respectable cotemporary of Garrick.

At Guildford, Mrs. *Sparkes*, relict of the late Jon Sparkes, esq. of Gosden House, Bramley.

At Esher, 90, Mr. *John Scott*.

On the Harrow Road, after a long illness *Edward Sellon*, esq.

In Charlotte-row, Walworth, 62, *Thomas Chambers*, esq.

At Plymouth, after a short illness, Capt Sir *Thomas Lavie*, K.C.B. commanding his Majesty's ship *Spencer*, of 74 guns, leaving a widow and ten children to deplore

their irreparable loss. The memory of this highly distinguished officer will be for ever held dear by his surviving fellow-prisoner, to whom he rendered the most important services during his eight years captivity in France. He received the honour of knighthood on the capture, after a most gallant action, of the *Guerriere*, French frigate, of 54 guns, by the *Blanche*, of inferior size, during the time Earl Grey was at the head of the Admiralty. In the next year he was cast away in the *Blanche* on the French coast, which put him in the power of the then ruler of France. He had afterwards conferred on him the distinguished Order of the Bath, and was Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum, at the time that establishment was put under the controul of Greenwich Hospital.

In North Audley-street, *Eliza Georgiana*, only child of Mr. John Pinder.

In Edwardes-square, Kensington, Mr. *Snow*.

At his house, at Tottenham High-cross, 76, *Simon Bragner*, esq.

At Boca Chica, in the island of Porto Rico, much and justly respected by all who knew him, Mr. *G. Balls*, late of Norfolk, in Virginia, and formerly of Oxford-street, London.

Latelý at Worthing, *Benjamin Hawes*, esq. This benevolent gentleman was a native of Islington, and received a liberal education. He was for many years a respectable indigo-merchant in Thames-street, and having amassed a considerable fortune by great skill in business, and exemplary industry and integrity, he retired to Worthing, where his loss will be severely felt, and by many to whom he was an anonymous benefactor. His brother, the late lamented Dr. William Hawes, the founder of the Royal Humane Society, to whose fund Mr. H. was a liberal contributor. He is also said to have offered to sacrifice several thousands per annum, if that sum would ensure the abolition of the slave trade, a measure which interested his philanthropic feelings throughout the whole of his life. He bequeathed twenty-four thousand pounds to be made to twenty-four public societies in London, after the death of a near relation.

Latelý, in Blandford-street, Pall Mall, 70, *Charles Kuyrett*, esq. after a protracted illness. He was long known in the musical world, and his high professional talents procured him the patronage of many distinguished personages. The companionable qualities of the late Mr. K. rendered him an acceptable guest to many of the nobility, during the musical vacations; and his merits, both in public and private life will long be remembered and esteemed by a numerous circle of friends.

At a very advanced age, *George Story*, esq.



esq. This gentleman was bred to the bar, at which he practised many years without any signal success, and could only obtain the place of commissioner of bankrupts. When Mr. Pitt procured the act for establishing the six police offices, Mr. Story was appointed one of those magistrates, and fixed at the Shadwell office. At this office he preferred officiating, although he constantly resided at the west-end of the town. Here he continued to act until, by his infirmities, he was unable to go such a distance, when he solicited, and, about the time of the removal of the office to Mary-le-bone, obtained a superannuation at the usual income. Mr. Story lately held the place of one of the *Tam Quam* commissioners of bankrupt.

[*Thomas Dunham Whitaker*, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. whose death we noticed in our last, was born in 1759, at the parsonage-house of Rainham, Norfolk, of which his father was then curate. He received the rudiments of his education from the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale; thence he was removed to Grasington, and in 1775, to St. John's College, Cambridge. He proceeded LL.B. in 1780, intending, at that time, to follow the civil law, as a profession; but in 1782, the death of his father transferred his residence to the Holme, and three years after he was ordained deacon, and admitted to the order of priesthood in the year following. In 1797, he became perpetual curate of Holme chapel, took the degree of LL.D. in 1801, was presented to the vicarage of Whalley in 1801, and to that of Blackburn in 1818. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, of Leeds, a relative of the celebrated antiquary of that name. As a literary man, in which character he is most generally known, Dr. Whitaker was distinguished, not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning and extent of knowledge, than warmth of imagination and vigour of style. To the study of English antiquities, he contributed a valuable and copious store of classical information, and an intimate knowledge of such modern languages as throw most light on the subject. He must also be considered as having materially assisted in the revival of a school of topography, which was just on the verge of being extinct. From so degraded a state the historian of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire, has redeemed this interesting and important branch of study; and to him we are chiefly indebted, if it has, in modern times, been discovered that topography may be united with a keen relish for natural beauty and the fine arts, the contemplations of the moralist, the edifying pursuits of the chronicler of men and ages, and the loftiest flights of poetic genius. Dr. Whitaker's style was nervous and fluent. He excelled in the faculty of delineating the objects before him, with extraordinary readiness and fidelity, and of seizing the chief features,

whether of scenery, architecture, or human character. In this respect he strongly resembled Camden, and had the custom of publishing in a learned language prevailed in his time, he perhaps would not have fallen short of that accomplished master in his Latin style. Dr. Whitaker, however, had his peculiar errors. These may be in great part attributed to his characteristic warmth; and, consequently, it is not to be wondered that his rapidity should accidentally have overlooked objects worthy of more notice than he at first sight bestowed on them. The theological works of Dr. W. were confined to occasional sermons: he, however, possessed a superior faculty of rendering every literary undertaking subservient to our best interests, and thus presented an example which no clergyman should suffer to escape his view. His regulating principles as a divine, included a zealous attachment to the great cause he represented, and which he ably illustrated by his eloquent discourses, which possessed the same vigour and fluency of language that characterize all his works; but at the same time, they were simple and intelligible to the meanest of his auditors. Dr. Whitaker is also the author of "a History of the Original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York," 1801, 4to., which has passed through three editions; "History of the Deanery of Craven," 1805, 4to; "the Life and Correspondence of Sir George Ratcliffe," 1810, 4to; "the History of Yorkshire," folio, 1821. The MS. for "Richmondshire," and "Lunedale," was completed by Dr. Whitaker, previous to his death. These two portions will be comprised in twelve numbers, forming two volumes.]

[Lately at Ramsgate, the Rev. *Samuel Vince*, M.A. F.R.S. and Plusnian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, at Cambridge. He entered at first as a member of Caius College, where, in 1775, he obtained one of Smith's prizes as a proficient in mathematics. The same year he took his degree of A.M. and was elected fellow of Sydney Sussex College. He entered into holy orders, and was promoted to the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1781, he published his first work, "Elements of Conic Sections," and in 1790, a "Treatise on Practical Astronomy;" in 1790, "A Plan for a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy;" in 1795, "The Principles of Fluxions," 2 vols; and in 1796, "The Principles of Hydrostatics." For some years he was elected Plusnian professor. The lectures comprise mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, and electricity. He soon after published a "Complete System of Astronomy," 2 vols, 4to, which has reached to a second edition. The "Principles of Astronomy," 1799; a "Treatise on Trigonometry," 1810, and some smaller works. He has also contributed many valuable

luable papers to the Philosophical Transactions; and having long been celebrated as an active and intelligent astronomical writer, his loss will be felt in that, as well as the several other departments of literature, which he enriched by his valuable communications.]

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Samuel Carr, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, elected by the parishioners perpetual curate of St. Mary Quay parish, Ipswich.

The Rev. R. J. Francis, to the rectory of Carleton St. Mary, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Deacon.

The Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, LL.B. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of York.

The Rev. James Hoste, M.A. to the vicarage of Empingwell, Rutlandshire.

The Rev. F. Ellis, M.A. to the rectory of Lassam, Hants.

The Rev. S. King, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Lattimers, Bucks, on the resignation of the Rev. Henry Grace.

The Rev. William Spencer Whitelock, clerk, master of arts, to the vicarage of Gedney, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Douglas.

The very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, to a prebendal stall in that cathedral.

The Rev. Henry Huntingford, LL.B. fellow of Winchester College, to the rectory of Hampton Bishop, near Hereford, void by the death of Dr. Hannington.

The Rev. David Williams, LL.B. second master of Winchester College, to the vicarage of Wigmore, Hereford.

The Rev. George Beckett, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of Sir John Beckett, bart. to the vicarage of Gainsborough and prebend of Corringham.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A** TREMENDOUS gale of wind was lately experienced on the Tyne. The river was considerably swoln and agitated: all business on the banks was interrupted: persons and property were carried away.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Walton, to Miss J. Jopling: Mr. R. Robson, of Quayside, to Miss M. Bell, of Percy Court: Mr. J. Harvey, to Miss F. Laidler: Mr. J. Armstrong, to Miss S. Swan: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Gould, of Gateshead, to Miss M. Mailard, of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Swan, of Sunderland, to Miss J. Cameron of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. T. Morgan, to Miss Clarke, both of Bishopwearmouth.—John Barnes, esq. of Barnardcastle, to Miss Jane Hawdon, of Wackerfield.—Mr. Parker, of Hexham, to Miss A. Nixon, of Unthank.—Mr. J. Forrest, to Miss M. Ainsley, both of Tynemouth.—Mr. J. Clint, of Bent-house, to Miss M. Tolson, of Ropery-house, Maryport.—Mr. A. Charlton, to Miss E. M. Blake, both of Morpeth.

*Died.]* At Newcastle, in Westgate, 75, Mrs. J. Brown.—In St. John's-lane, at an advanced age, Cuthbert Teasdale, esq. father of the law in the North of England, having been admitted an attorney in the reign of George II.—41, Mr. S. Smithson.—In Percy-street, 95, Mrs. Thompson.

At Durham, 36, Mrs. J. Loughborough.

At North Shields, 26, Mrs. A. Robson.—67, Mrs. M. Pratt.—74, Mr. J. Landells.—28, Miss M. Wolfe.—51, Mrs. R. Sanderson.—32, Mrs. J. Robinson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 73, Mrs. E. Heron.—25, Mr. T. B. Davison.

At Darlington, 70, Mr. R. Palmer.—60, Mr. E. Corner.—40, Mr. W. Dickenson.—41, Miss J. Dove.

At Chester-le-street, 56, Mr. R. Allison.—87, Mrs. M. Hunnum.

At Morpeth, 79, Mrs. Richardson.

At Harton, 75, Mr. M. Brown, much respected.—At Tuft, Mr. P. Maughan, of Whinety, much regretted.—At East Rainton, suddenly, Mr. G. Spoors.—At Clayholes, 93, Mrs. J. Elliott.—At Longnewton, 70, Mrs. J. Kirk.—At Fenwickstead, 28, Mr. E. W. Jameson.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

So great a storm of rain lately happened in and about Carlisle, that the inhabitants were necessitated to pursue their out-door business in boats and-carts. Considerable injury was sustained, shops and kitchens were filled with water; stocks in trade were nearly destroyed. The storm greatly subsided, leaving a scene hardly to be described.

The farmers and landowners of Westmoreland, have lately forwarded a petition to Parliament, praying for relief from the overwhelming weight of taxation, and an alleviation of their distresses.

*Married.]* Mr. D. Armstrong, to Miss Noble: W. J. Wilson, to Miss J. Mark: Mr. T. Leeman, to Miss E. Fenning: Mr. W. Nixon to Miss E. Smith: Mr. H. James, to Miss J. Pagan: Mr. R. Armstrong, to Miss M. Mitchell: Mr. J. Hewson, to Miss M. Matthews: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Thompson of Carlisle, to Miss A. Winskell, of Penrith.—Mr. J. Bowman, to Miss J. Robinson, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Fisher,



Fisher, of Nunfield, to Miss S. Atkinson, of Clinthead.—Mr. W. Morley, to Miss H. Graham, both of Wetheral.—Mr. A. Swedenbank, of Greyrigg, to Miss M. Phillipson, of Kendal.

*Died*] At Carlisle, in Annetwell-street, 46, Mrs. S. Wright.—In English-street, 50, Mrs. M. Sowerby.—In Botchergate, 34, Mr. J. Lannon.—46, Mrs. M. Sinclair.—58, Mr. J. Dawson.

At Kendal, 29, Mr. C. Bush.—63, Mr. T. Hodgson.—Mr. E. Ivry.—25, Mr. J. Cummings.—93, Mrs. A. Harrison.

At Whitehaven, 28, Miss J. Ledger, greatly regretted.—88, Mrs. Littledale, late of Liverpool.

At Maryport, Mr. T. Wilson.—Miss J. Retson, suddenly.—37, Mrs. M. Pennes, much respected.

At Wigton, 73, Mr. J. Barker.—76, Mrs. M. Storey.—47, Mr. T. Addinson.—89, Mrs. E. Pearson.—Mrs. A. Scott, suddenly.

At Allonby, 82, Mr. W. Harrison.

At Cargo, 70, Mrs. R. Robson, of the Society of Friends.—At Rockcliff, 88, Miss M. Robinson, of the Society of Friends.—At Westnewton, 77, Mr. J. Miller, much respected.

At Blencogo, 63, Mr. R. Huddert, regretted.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Most of the northern counties partook of the late gales of wind and rain, which raged with irresistible fury; in the north west part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the torrents of rain were immense. The banks of the Humber and Aire were laid under water for many miles, and all trade was interrupted; carts were seen from the insufficiency of the number of boats, carrying passengers backwards and forwards.

The inhabitants of Seaton, Ross Foggathorpe, and Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, were lately alarmed, about ten at night, by the smart shock of an earthquake. A rumbling noise was heard, and in two houses the bells rang themselves. The shock was also felt in the villages of Beilby, Everingham, Allerthorpe, and Melbourne.

A society, called the "British Union Society," is now forming at Doncaster, by a number of families, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural colony in the territory of Illinois, in the United States. A general fund is to be raised by subscription for the purchase of land, stock, &c. and a common store is to be kept, from which the colonists will be supplied with goods at wholesale prices.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Hudson, to Miss S. Craggs, both of York.—Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss E. Huddleston; Mr. W. Maddy, to Miss S. Hargrave; Mr. J. Pemberton, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. W. H. Lonsdale, to Miss M. Robinson; Mr. H. Smith, to Mrs. M. Tetley; Mr. W. B. Ainsworth, to

Miss Wilby; Mr. C. Heath, to Miss S. Lightfoot; Mr. T. Stokehill, to Miss Naylor: all of Leeds.—Mons. Duvard, of Leeds, to Miss Wise, of Burdon.—Mr. J. Middleton, to Mrs. C. Leech; Mr. W. Oldknow, to Miss E. Garside: all of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Scott, to Miss E. Mitchell, both of Halifax.—Mr. W. Booth, of Huddersfield, to Miss Walsham, of Emley.—William Gilbertson, esq. of Harrowgate, to Mrs. E. Brown.—Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss H. Hall, both of Bradford.—William Coulman, esq. of Bradholme, to Miss A. Tomlinson, of Fulford.—Mr. J. Knight, to Miss M. Bedford, both of Bramley.—Mr. Littlewood, of Honley, to Miss J. Lupton, of Bradford.—Tatton Sykes, esq. of Sledmere-house, to Miss Mary Ann Foulis.—William Danby, esq. of Swinton-park, to Miss Gaiter, of Exeter.—Mr. G. Lowcock, of Halton, to Miss M. Jennings, of Islington.

*Died.*] At York, 47, Mrs. H. Lee, much respected.—26, Miss S. Ledger, greatly esteemed.—At an advanced age, Mr. A. Yeoman.—In Castlegate, 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Huddleston, of Pocklington, justly regretted.

At Leeds, 69, Mrs. Beezon.—In Call-lane, 49, Mr. D. Dawson.—68, Mrs. A. Thompson.—Mr. H. Butterfield.—39, Mrs. S. Watkinson.—57, Mr. J. Butterworth.—Mrs. Lister, widow of Joseph L. esq.—43, Mr. J. Stead, jun.

At Halifax, Mr. T. Moorhouse.—53, Mr. J. Stancliffe.—Miss M. Foster.—52, Mr. J. Wright.

At Beverley, 31, Mr. J. Willis.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Bradley.

At Doncaster, 28, Mr. G. Pigott.

At Pontefract, 60, Mrs. Ramsden, deservedly respected.

At Bradford, 46, Mr. J. Sugden.—70, Mr. W. Barwick.—Mrs. J. Aked.

At Whitby, 95, John Chapman, esq.

At Skipton, Mr. T. Tipping.

At Over Helmsley, the Rev. F. W. Dealtrey, M.A. rector.—At Bregнал, Mr. J. Thompson, greatly respected.

At Bramley, 85, Mr. William Field, deservedly regretted.—At Busweth, Mr. J. Hawkins.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Liverpool to take into consideration the propriety of voting an address of thanks to Mr. Hume, for his public services: Thomas Booth, esq. in the chair. After some discussion, in which Col. Williams, Mr. Henry Booth, Mr. Earl, and Mr. Ottiwell Wood, concurred in very excellent speeches, in the cause of the general distress, resolutions were agreed to.

A meeting of land-owners and farmers of the Fylde, was lately held at Poulton; Richard Harrison, esq. of Bankfield in the chair. A series of resolutions, and petitions

tions to both Houses of Parliament, were then proposed and unanimously passed. The petitions stated, in forcible terms, the distresses of the different classes of persons employed in farming pursuits, and prayed for *protecting duties upon foreign corn imported.*

*Married.]* Mr. D. Chapman, to Miss M. A. Tomlinson; Mr. J. Allen to Miss A. Smith; Mr. J. Hibbert, to Miss M. Richardson; Mr. P. Cordwell, to Miss M. Hindley; all of Manchester.—Mr. T. L. Silburn, of Manchester, to Miss M. Roby, of Market-street.—Mr. R. Wood, of Manchester, to Miss A. Hall, of Fradswell.—Mr. W. Kennerley, to Miss H. Binns; Mr. J. Beardmore, to Mrs. H. Broadhead: all of Salford.—Mr. W. Towers, to Miss Duckworth; Mr. Mooney, to Miss Macann; Mr. T. Hale, to Miss J. Shepherd; Mr. E. Lawrence, to Miss H. Ashton: all of Liverpool.—Mr. S. Fraser, to Miss Hornby, of Clithero.—Mr. A. Hargraves, to Miss C. L. Haywood: both of Leigh.—Mr. T. Belfern, of Oldham, to Miss F. B. Riddiough, of Ormskirk.—At Eccles, Mr. H. Woodhouse, of Dangerous Corner, to Miss S. Wainwright,

*Died.]* At Lancaster, 50, Mrs. Betty Goring, one of the Society of Friends.

At Liverpool, 70, Mrs. Mary Cash, of Pembroke-place, relict of the late Mr. John Cash, tailor and draper, and one of the religious Society of Friends, among whom she occasionally appeared as a minister. She was much and deservedly respected, and a distinguished instance of the capabilities of the female mind, having successfully conducted the extensive business of the house for upwards of twenty years. During the latter period of her life, she was much engaged in works of benevolence, and unremittingly attentive in promoting the system of prison discipline and reformation, introduced by the philanthropic Mrs. Fry.

At Manchester, 57, Mr. H. Walker.—Mrs. M. Dixon.—In Oxford-road, Mr. J. Syddall, justly respected.—In Oldfield-road, Miss E. Reade.

At an advanced age, William Ogden, printer, Wood-street, Manchester, the last surviving son of Poet Ogden. He was amongst the number who were apprehended under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and was confined several months in Horsemonger-lane Gaol. It was upon Ogden's imprisonment and personal sufferings that Mr. Canning was so jocular,—calling him the "revered and ruptured Ogden."

At Salford, in Greengate, 68, Mrs. E. Hulme.—56, Mr. A. Mills, much and deservedly respected.—45, Mr. T. Halsby.

At Liverpool, in Case-street, 43, Mrs. E. Holroyd.—In Lime-street, 59, Mrs. H. Howson.—42, Mr. J. Ryding.—34, Mr.

J. Morris.—48, Mrs. Parr.—In Richmond-street, 41, Mr. T. McGowan.—In Richmond-place, 66, Mrs. Godwin.—44, Mrs. E. Blake.—In Bold-street, 64, Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Bryan S. esq.

At Oldham, 83, Mr. J. Scott, an intelligent and discriminating botanist.

At Warrington, Miss A. Lowe, highly esteemed.—56, Mrs. Shuttleworth, justly respected and regretted.

At Blackley, Mrs. E. Lyon, greatly regretted.—At Newton, 42, Mr. T. Barratt, of the firm of J. B. & Sons, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—At Chorley, 70, Mr. R. Smethurst, of the firm of Richard S. and Son.

#### CHESHIRE.

A meeting of the Cheshire Agricultural Association was lately held at Chester, Mr. Weaver in the Chair, when some able resolutions relative to the distress of the country were agreed to.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Pownall, to Miss M. Buckley; Mr. D. Jackson, to Miss Rose: all of Chester.—Mr. J. Nickson, of Chester, to Miss H. Grindley, of Baby's Wood, Shropshire.—Mr. Jas. Latham, of Nantwich, to Miss E. Armstrong, of Doddington.—Mr. Siddeley, of Knutsford, to Miss E. Saxon, of Hartford-place, Northwich.—Mr. C. Johnson, to Miss F. Eaton, both of Congleton.

*Died.]* At Chester, 81, Mr. Millington.—At Dee Bank, Miss Caroline Leicester.—Mr. P. Stanford.—In Foregate-street, Miss M. Pimbleberry.—40, Mr. W. Sefton, regretted.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Sprout, wife of William S. esq. deservedly lamented.

At Northwich, 92, Mr. J. Sims, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Malpas, the Rev. R. Bridge, deservedly regretted.

At Birkenhead priory, Miss Louisa Koster.—At Capenhurst, Richard Richardson, esq. deservedly regretted.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Fox, to Miss A. Tatlow: both of Derby.—Mr. J. Collar, of Chesterfield, to Miss Goodwin, of Heath.—Mr. Townrow, of Chesterfield, to Miss Machin, of Newton.—Mr. J. Wood, of Ashborne, to Miss M. Dakin, of Matlock.—Mr. R. Baker, to Miss H. Smith: both of Ashborne.—Mr. Eli Cotes, to Miss H. Argile, of Alfreton.

*Died.]* At Derby, Mrs. Bancroft, 73.—Mr. G. Tunnecliff.—32, Mrs. R. Heath, regretted.

At Breason, Mr. J. Gregory.—At Hollington, 87, Mr. W. Crossley.

At Willington, 73, Mr. R. Gent, much respected.

At Repton, 23, Miss A. Barber, greatly esteemed.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.



## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Henson, to Miss S. Dawson; Mr. W. Waldron, to Miss E. Voice; Mr. W. Martin, to Miss M. Watson; Mr. J. Richards, to Miss S. Arnold; Mr. W. Black, to Miss Hardy; Mr. J. Green, to Miss S. Trueman; Mr. E. Elliot, to Miss M. Butler; Mr. J. Neal, to Miss E. Chapel; Mr. J. Killingley, to Miss M. Potter: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Lacey, to Miss M. Wilson; Mr. J. Hurst, to Miss H. Barker: all of Newark.—Mr. J. Morton, to Miss J. Bettison, both of Mansfield.—Mr. J. C. Clarke, of Mansfield, to Miss Waters, of Alfreton.—Lieut.-Col. O'Halloran, to Miss Frances White, of Walling Wells.—Mr. G. March, of Hockling, to Miss L. Johnson, of Saxelby.—Mr. S. Reddish, to Miss M. Robinson.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 30, Rev. H. Turner, of Market-street, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Fletcher-gate, Mrs. Margaret Hudson, one of the Society of Friends.—In East-street, 24, Miss Mary Mullen, greatly esteemed and lamented.—In Talbot-yard, Long-row, 82, Mrs. A. Linkwaite.—In Red Lion-street, 41, Mrs. Pride.—45, Mrs. Beard.—In Bottle-lane, 78, Mr. G. Foster.—In Shakespeare-alley, 82, Mr. E. Rawson, much respected.—At Newark, 76, Mrs. E. Moor.—53, Mr. T. Pepper.—30, Miss M. Flint.—59, Mr. W. March.—66, Mr. M. Tomlinson.

At Mansfield, 41, Mrs. Snape.—98, Mr. W. Toplis.—68, Mr. P. O. Shepperd, much respected.

At Hockley, Mr. J. Heath.—At New Snenton, Mr. H. Dennis.—At Arnold, 59, Mr. A. Hartshorn.—At Brough, 32, Mr. R. Horner, jun.—At Hawton, Mr. Lee.—At Basford, Mr. Robinson, suddenly.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. W. Drury, of Lincoln, to Miss J. Lupton, of Hull.—Mr. W. Bamber, of Skirbeck, to Miss A. Andrews, of Boston.—Mr. E. Fox, of Boston, to Miss A. Silvester, of Skirbeck.—Mr. O. J. Marshall, to Miss M. Ayscough, both of Boston.—Mr. J. Cappiter, to Miss Lusby, both of Grimsby.—Mr. S. W. K. Burton, of Wainfleet, All Saints, to Miss M. Edwards, of Thorpe.—Mr. Green, of Great Hall, to Miss Saumby, of Helpringham.—Mr. Beaumont, of Morton, to Miss Harrison, of Gainsborough.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 81, Mrs. Llewelyn. At Gainsborough, 48, Mrs. M. Robinson.

At Louth, 74, Mrs. R. Fotherby.

At Boston, 58, Mrs. True.—64, Mr. J. Hooke.—73, Mrs. S. Scott.

At Stockwith, 59, Mr. R. Tonge.—At Ferry, Mrs. Johnson.—At Alderchurch Fen, 55, Mrs. Ann Lee, much respected.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A meeting of the agriculturists of the MONTHLY MAG. No. 365.

county of Rutland lately took place at Oakham, Sir Gerard Noel, bart. in the Chair, when it was determined to form a society to be called The Rutland Agricultural Association, for corresponding with other societies having the same object in view, and particularly with the general Agricultural Association holding their meetings at Henderson's Hotel, London. A Committee of Management was appointed, a petition to parliament agreed upon, and a number of resolutions were passed upon the subject of their present distress.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Coulson, of Leicester, to Miss A. Curtis, of Billesdon.—Mr. King, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss H. Turner, of Grantham.—Mr. W. Wood, to Miss E. Rowe, both of Lutterworth.—Mr. T. Cross, of Holwell, to Miss M. Sharpe, of Melton.—Mr. E. Jaques, of Diseworth, to Miss M. Wood, of Castle Donington.—Mr. J. Gilbert, of Evington, to Miss E. Norman, of Oadby.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. J. Elliott.—Miss C. Berry.—Mrs. M. Clark.—Miss S. Brotherhood.

At Loughborough, 75, Mr. T. Flavel.—80, Mr. Jas. Cockayne.—Mr. W. Wild.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. T. Harrison.—James Booth, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 74, Mr. J. Matthews.

At Wartnaby, 78, Mr. Adams.—At New Garden Loop, Mr. R. Hawley.—At Cadsby, 76, Mr. R. C. Worthington.—At Eaton, Vale of Belvoir, 70, Mrs. Bates.—At Kirk, by Mallory, the Hon. Lady Noel, wife of Sir R. N. bart.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

So extreme are the effects of the agricultural distress in this county, that at a late sale, occasioned by a distress for rent, four draught horses were sold for 4l. 10s.

The Marquis of Stafford, with exemplary public spirit, has recently directed a circular to be sent to his tenantry, fixing their rents at the average price of corn for the previous six months.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Burrop, to Miss S. De Wint, of Stone.—John Sneyd, esq. of Ashcomb-hall, to Miss Penelope Holley, of Holme.—At Codsall, the Rev. J. Hilyar, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir John Wrottesley.

*Died.*] At Walsall, Mr. Weaver, formerly of Hereford.

At Uttoxeter, 70, Rev. Steph. Chester, greatly respected and regretted.

At Henley, Mr. J. Glover.

[Lately, at Bishton-hall, near Wolseley-bridge, 85, John Sparrow, esq. Mr. Sparrow was bred an attorney and practised many years at Newcastle-under-Lyne. When the Trent and Mersey, otherwise called the Grand Trunk Canal, was projected, Mr. Sparrow was chosen as the clerk

clerk to the company, in which situation he acquired a handsome fortune, and in which he continued nearly half a century. Having married a lady of good fortune, he retired early from the practice of the law, which he resigned to his brother, Mr. John Sparrow. Mr. Sparrow gained the interest of Lord Stafford in the county, and was by his influence appointed receiver-general of the salt duties for the county of Stafford, which he held many years, until the salt duties were put under the commissioners of excise. Soon after he discontinued practising as an attorney, he became an active magistrate, and was many years ago chosen chairman of the session, in which he continued till obliged by infirmities to retire. On this occasion the magistrates, to shew a due sense of his conduct, agreed to have his portrait painted for the county hall. Mr. S. had by his wife two daughters, one of whom, who died young, was the first wife of James Macdonald, esq. M.P. for Colne. The canal which Mr. Sparrow had so great a share in promoting, was formed into shares of 200l. each, which have lately been sold for 1900l. per share. No man, perhaps, had a more extensive knowledge of canals and their separate interests, than Mr. Sparrow, and he was often consulted by persons who were inclined to embark in speculations of that kind.]

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] James Guest, jun. esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Martha Whitworth, of Hornsey.—At Birmingham, William Johns, M.D. to Miss Mary Blakemore.—J. Churchill, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss A. Rolf, of Westbury.—Mr. W. Ward, of Oaklands, to Miss C. Brentnall, of Falkner Lodge, near Birmingham.—H. A. Simcoe, esq. to Miss A. Palmer, of Moseley.—Mr. W. Statton, of Clifton Campville, to Miss Hull, of Wanton.

*Died.*] At Coventry, 68, F. Perkins, esq. one of the aldermen; he had been four times mayor.

At Atherstone, Elizabeth, wife of William Freer, esq. much lamented.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Geary, to Miss L. Harris, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. G. Goodwin, of Ironbridge, to Miss M. A. Manuel, of Shrewsbury.—The Rev. J. Williams, B.D. rector of Llandensant, to Miss Frances Lloyd, of the Stone House, Shrewsbury.—Mr. Meredith, of Westbury, to Miss A. Poole, of Wellington.—Mr. E. Lloyd, to Miss E. Tomkies, both of Ellesmere.—Mr. S. Reynolds, to Miss M. Smart, both of Wellington.—Mr. J. Hodgkiss, to Miss A. Moore, of Wellington.—Mr. R. Ireland, of Wem, to Miss Keay, of Shenton Villa.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 67, Mrs. Pear-

son, much respected.—In the Abbey Foregate, 64, Mr. Chilton.—Mr. S. Steele.

Mr. Wilcox, sen.—In Mardel, Mr. T. Chadwick.—60, Mrs. S. Jones.

At Whitchurch, 77, Mrs. Martha Thomas.

At Wenlock, 71, Mrs. M. Griffiths, deservedly respected.—45, Mr. W. Mason.—75, Mrs. S. Mason, greatly respected.

At Bridgnorth, 32, Mr. F. Walker.—Mrs. Baylis.

At Chapel-house, Wistanstow, 70, Mr. T. Hughes, deservedly lamented.—At Styche, Mrs. Clive, wife of William C. esq.—At Doddington, 63, John Knight, esq.—At Harley, 63, Mrs. J. Crowther, highly respected.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting of the occupiers and land-owners of this county, lately took place, E. Isaac, esq. in the chair; when a series of resolutions were proposed, after an eloquent speech, by J. Richards, esq. and seconded by Mr. Spooner. They attributed the real causes of the agricultural distress "to excessive taxation, and the fraud and injustice committed by the changes in the value of money."

*Married.*] Mr. H. Deighton, of Worcester, to Miss A. Devey, of Wribbenhall.—Robert Berkeley, jun. esq. of Spetchley, to Miss H. S. Benfield.—Charles Harwood, of Stourbridge, to Miss A. Moxam, of Bromyard.

*Died.*] At Droitwich, 62, Richard Langford, esq. many years master of Haydon-square academy.

At Maddresfield, Mr. W. Baylis.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

A petition from the land-owners, farmers, and traders residing in or near Ross, has lately been forwarded to the House of Commons. The petition expressed the firm opinion of the petitioners, that the immediate cause of the evil complained of lies in that Act of Parliament, which, in fact, tripled the value of money, compared with the price of produce, and, by leaving the taxes unreduced and contracts unmodified, tripled taxation, and disturbed and violated all existing contracts. The petitioners therefore prayed that Parliament would interfere to rectify all contracts according to the alteration in the value of money; that it would abolish all sinecures and grants, all pensions not fully merited by real public services; that it would reduce the army, all salaries and the civil list; resume all grants of crown-lands, houses and mines, not paying full and adequate rents; appropriate to the public use the revenues of all beneficed non-resident clergymen; and reduce the interest of the national debt—so that taxation may be brought down to *one-third* of its present amount.\*

\* We earnestly recommend the conductors



*Married.*] Mr. W. Muddy, of Hereford, to Miss S. Hargrave, of Leeds.—Mr. Lloyd, of Hereford, to Miss Hayward, of Tewkesbury.—Lieut. Aldwell Taylor, 39th regt. Foot, to Miss E. P. Taylor, of Leominster.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 29, Miss E. Allen.—Mr. W. Crump.

At Leominster, Mr. T. Hall, suddenly.

At Ross, 32, Mrs. D. Harrison.—Mr. R. Badham, greatly regretted.

At Leintwardine, 95, Mrs. Mason, widow of Dr. M.

At Allensmore, 120. *Thomas Gilbert*, an industrious labourer.

#### GLouceSTER AND MONMOUTH.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Jones, to Miss Bourne of Berkley-street, Gloucester.—Mr. Foster, to Miss E. Watson, of Gloucester.—Mr. F. Sions, to Miss E. Petre; Mr. S. Dennis, to Miss A. Lee; Mr. W. Huntley, to Miss S. Cole: all of Bristol.—William Millner, esq. to Mrs. Coles, of Orchard-street, Bristol.—Mr. A. Dore, of Cirencester, to Mrs. Nicholls, of Perrotts Brook.—Mr. B. Bucknall, of Stroud, to Miss Adkins, of Painswick.—Mr. E. Bucknell, of Ebbey, to Miss King, of Bowbridge.—Mr. J. Harris, to Miss Pigott, of Ragland.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Robert Nelson Thomas, esq. recorder of Swansea, deservedly regretted.—85, Mary Wood, one of the Society of Friends.—Henry Wilton, esq. mayor, suddenly, highly respected.

At Bristol, on Lawrence-hill, 73, Mr. H. Fry.—In College-green, Mr. Tombs.—70, Mrs. S. Guy.—In Wellington-place, Mr. J. Gerard.—Mr. R. Swayne.

At Monmouth, 39, Mr. T. Dowding, deservedly lamented.

At Chepstow, 23, Miss A. Chapman.

At Tewkesbury, 95, Mr. J. Dick.

At Stroud, John King, esq. formerly of Barton-street.

At Stoke Orchard, 80, Mrs. Pearce.—At Thornbury, 23, Mr. S. Counsell.—At Rodborough, 85, Mr. J. Buck.—At Dudbridge, Miss S. Summers.—At Minty, 58, Mr. J. Telling, regretted.—At Westbury, 85, Mr. J. Jefferies.

#### OXFORDSHIRE

At a late meeting of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, present the Lord Lieutenant, a resolution was passed for petitions to Parliament, on the depressed state of agriculture.

*Married.*] Percy Joseph Newell, esq. to Miss M. A. Buckland, of High-street, Oxford.—Mr. Jones, to Miss M. Collier, both

tors of this meeting at Ross, and of all other meetings, to peruse the observations contained in the first paper in this Magazine, because erroneous premises lead to false conclusions, and lose their effect in the houses of Parliament.

of Witney.—Mr. G. Clift, to Miss C. Birkhead, of Watlington.—Mr. T. Kinch, to Miss A. Drinkwater, both of Gagingwell. Mr. S. Ecley, of Yarnton, to Miss A. Tibble, of Datchett.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 72, Mrs. Adams, late of Benson.—Miss S. E. Baxter.—24, Miss E. Whiting, greatly esteemed.—Mr. H. O. Hickman.

At Thame, 70, Mr. J. Jaques.

At Pudlicote-house, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Birch, esq.—At Burford, 64, Mrs. Stanroyd.—At Broughton-castle, Sophia, wife of George Cobb, esq.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A meeting, signed by most of the principal graziers and farmers in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, lately took place. Mr. Burt, of Weston Turville, in the chair. Mr. Simons, of Hogshaw, moved a series of resolutions, seconded by Mr. Grace, of Putlowes, which described the great distress of the farmer, attributed the cause of it to excessive taxation, and the return to cash payments.

A petition was presented lately to the House of Commons from occupiers of no less than 26,000 acres of land in Buckinghamshire, praying relief, from their burdens and an increase of protecting duties.

The inhabitants of Reading lately assembled, and unanimously voted their thanks to Mr. Hume, for his unvaried and invaluable exertions in Parliament. Mr. Marsh said, in an admirable address, Mr. Hume had laid bare the nerves and sinews of corruption, and shewed how they were nurtured by the public purse. The people must insist on a reform, and then the constitution would be the pride and envy of the world. On the members for Reading being thanked for the support they had given to Mr. Hume,—Mr. Palmer expressed his high satisfaction, and made many judicious remarks on the state of affairs. He declared he should never be satisfied without reform. Years ago, he said, Mr. Pitt had declared, "that as there was a radical evil, there must be a radical cure." Ministers even had complimented Mr. Hume; but their votes never attended their compliments. Mr. Monck followed, and spoke with much eloquence of Mr. Hume's exertions, in dragging forth the odious jobs and abuses—the wanton extravagance of ministers—extravagance directed to the worst of purposes, the corruption of the people, and in buying those who ought to be the guardians of the public liberties and the public purse. Mr. Monck was of opinion that prices would fall lower than those of 1792, and even lower than those on the continent. The only remedy for the distress, he thought, was in a great reduction in the taxation.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Berry, of Aylesbury,

to Miss A. Watkins, of Kingston.—Mr. Mitchell, of Windsor, to Miss E. Hitchens, of Penhillock-house, Cornwall.—The Rev. Thos. Boys, to Miss Somers, of High Wycomb.—Capt. Baldwin, R.N. to Miss D. J. Lorraine, of Middleton Keynes.

*Died.*] At Reading, 67, Mr. J. Cooperson.

At Maidenhead, 77, James Payn, esq. recorder of the town and treasurer for Berks.

At Wallingford, Mr. W. Munt, sen.

At Windsor, in Wellington-place, 62, Buckle Wild, esq.—69, Thomas Hatch, esq.—65, Mrs. Addison.—Mrs. Summerfield.

At an advanced age, Rev. E. Barry, D.D. rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford.

At Wallingford, the Rev. Edwd. Barry, M.D. and D.D. He was a native of Bristol, and bred to physic; but after practising sometime in that profession, he entered into holy orders, officiated some time as assistant-preacher at Fitzroy and Bethel chapels, and as chaplain to the Bishop of Kildare, till he was collated to the rectory of St. Mary and St. Leonard, Wallingford, where he resided till he reached his eighty-fifth year. He is the author of several small works, among which are "A Letter to Mr. Cumberland, occasioned by a Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff (Dr. Watson);" "Twelve Sermons on Particular Occasions;" "A Letter on the Practice of Boxing, addressed to the Kings, Lords, and Commons;" and several single sermons.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the landholders and farmers of the county lately took place at Hertford. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Cranbourne, Lord Dacre, Sir J. Sebright, and the Hon. W. Lamb, members for the county, were present.—Lord Dacre proposed a series of resolutions, stating that the manner in which the circulating medium had been settled bore severely against the agriculturists, as a virtual increase of taxation, of which they, therefore, prayed a reduction. Mr. G. G. Fordham addressed the meeting on the weight of taxation, and the extravagance of the expenditure. He moved a resolution, praying the repeal of the duties on malt, salt, soap, candles, and leather.

*Died.* At Woburn, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Parry.

At Leighton Buzzard, Miss C. Claridge.—At Great Berkhamstead, Mr. Thomas Dupré.

In Hertfordshire, Miss Jane Jenner, of Battle, author of "Melmoth House."

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Northampton, the Rev. J. Riddel, to Miss D. Foster, of Leicester-Grange.—Mr. Birdsall, of Syston, to Miss Segary, of Northampton.—Mr. T. Felton,

of Peterborough, to Miss Sisson, of Thorney.

*Died.*] At Kettering, 77, John Keep, esq. At Dogsthorpe, 53, Mr. Holdich, deservedly regretted.—The very Rev. Thomas Kipling, D.D. Dean of Peterborough, Rector of Holme and Vicar of Holme in Spalding Moor, Yorkshire, and formerly Fellow of St. John's college, B.A. 1768, MA, 1771, B.D. 1779, D.D. 1784.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25l. each, to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were lately adjudged to Mr. Hammet Holditch, of Caius College, and Mr. Mitford Peacock, of Bene't College, the first and second Wranglers.

A meeting lately took place at Huntingdon, on the agricultural distress. A petition to the House of Commons was agreed to, praying for the usual remedies, of great reduction of taxes, and diminution in the expenditure.

A Meeting of the farmers in the eastern division of the Isle of Ely was lately held at Ely, to take into consideration the distressed state of agriculture. Petitions to both houses of parliament were agreed to. A gentleman stated to the meeting that, within the last month a distress was taken upon the overseers of Downham for the county rate; the collectors had been exchequered for the assessed taxes; a tithe audit had been held, at which 9-10ths of the occupiers were defaulters; the overseers had proceeded against twenty individuals for the poor-rates; and some of the principal occupiers in the parish had absconded.

*Married.*] Mr. Brown, of Cambridge, to Miss E. Richards, formerly of Chatteris.—The Rev. John Fishpool, to Miss S. Cock, of Cambridge.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 76, Mrs. Smith.

At Newmarket, 65, Mrs. Smallman.

At Ely, 56, William Ingram, esq. lamented.

At Godmanchester, 84, Mr. J. Reid, one of the Society of Friends.

At Great Staughton, 65, the Rev. James Pope, B.D. deservedly regretted.—At Farcet Fen, 58, Mr. J. Marshall.—At Chester-ton, Mr. Morley.

#### NORFOLK.

A dinner was given to Mr. Cobbett at Lynn, when 150 gentlemen attended. The proceedings, after the cloth was drawn, were similar to those at Huntingdon. Mr. Cobbett made an able speech; resolutions were passed in favour of retrenchment and reform, and a petition to parliament drawn up for signature.

*Married.*] Mr. P. Mazzotti, to Miss M. Leeds; Mr. T. Harper, to Miss M. A. Bacon: all of Norwich.—Mr. B. Paul, to Miss



Miss M. Vincent; Mr. Diver, to Miss Chamber; Mr. Macdonald, to Miss Culling; Mr. J. Shepperd to Mrs. Duncan; all of Yarmouth.—Mr. H. Hodson, to Miss H. Walker, both of Lynn.—Rev. —. Thompson of Lowestoft, to Miss Taylor, of Yarmouth.—W. H. Jary, esq. of Burlingham, to Miss S. Postle.—Walter Navassour, esq. of Catton, to Mrs. Turner, of Halesworth.—James Spencer, esq. of Brington, to Miss M. Bangay, of Park-place, Sharrington.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Titlow.—54, Miss M. Bygrave. In St. Augustine's, 93, Mr. Burton.—In Paul's, 62, Mr. W. Short.—In the Lower Close, 65, Mrs. T. Morel.—In St. Michael's Coslany, 26, Mr. J. Coleman.—In St. Faith's-lane, 83, Mrs. Doyley.—At Yarmouth, 66, Mrs. P. A. Wotton.—78, Mrs. M. Diball.—56, Mr. W. Sieley.—48, Mrs. R. Godfrey.—59, Mrs. Bennett.—80, Mr. S. Whitesides.—80, Mrs. S. Draper.—75, Mr. Boys, Harcourt.

At Lynn, Miss E. Nicholls, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Mr. D. Whincop, generally regretted.—59, Mr. C. Plane.—At Diss, 47, Mr. Gobbitt.

At East Dereham, 77, Mrs. C. Shipman.—At Downham, 69, Mr. J. Coulcher.—At Swanton Morley, 67, Mrs. S. Amy, late of Norwich.—At Lakenham, 76, Mrs. E. Cooper, much regretted.—At Hempnall, 32, Mr. J. Johnson, jun.—At Topcroft, Mr. T. Colman.

#### SUFFOLK.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Stowmarket, pursuant to a requisition, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the relief of the overwhelming agricultural distress; the High Sheriff in the chair. Sir Henry Bunbury, in an eloquent speech, attributed the distress to the alteration of the currency, and the enormous taxation; in the conclusion of which he introduced some ably-drawn resolutions, which were seconded by Sir Robert Harland, Lord Huntingfield, Lord Dunwich, Mr. Merest, Lord Calthorpe, and the Duke of Grafton concurred with the resolutions, and attributed the general distress among the farmers, to waste and extravagance in the public expenditure, as well as to the weight of taxation. Mr. Grigby, in concluding an argumentative speech, moved the following resolution on reform:

That to the want of controul over the public purse, which a Parliament freely elected would exercise, we attribute the origin of our present distresses. And therefore it is necessary that the attention of the Commons House of Parliament be directed to effect an immediate reform in the Representation, as the only means of saving what remains of our property, of preserving tranquillity, and ensuring the liberty of the country.

Considerable discussion followed, and the Sheriff refused to put this resolution, considering it irrelevant to the objects of the meeting. Confusion and uproar ensued. At length the sheriff agreed, on presenting a new requisition specifying reform as one of the subjects for consideration, to convene a meeting on the instant. One was immediately drawn up, signed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Grafton, Sir Henry Bunbury, &c. &c. The sheriff formally convened a second meeting; the resolutions were proposed by Mr. Merest, and seconded by Sir Robert Harland. They were carried unanimously, and the meeting then dispersed.

*Married.*] Mr. Morgan, to Miss A. Wright; Mr. J. Betson, to Miss M. Griffin; Mr. R. Harvey, to Miss M. Tricker: all of Bury.—Mr. H. Winkworth, to Miss M. Bristo; Mr. J. Ungles, of Winesham, to Miss S. Howes, of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Fisher, to Mrs. S. Dennington, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. Smith, jun. of Boulge, to Mrs. Capon, of Woodbridge.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, 73, Samuel Howes, esq. one of the common council.—75, Mrs. Hammond.

At Bungay, Mr. T. Plowman, late of Brane Parsonage.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Warren.

At Framlingham, 51, Mrs. S. Hill.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Alexander Frost.

At Yoxford, Mrs. C. Goodwin.

At Kertling, Mr. G. Pettit.—At Swefling, 89, Mr. T. Newson.—At Long Melford, Mr. Nice.—At Wattfield, 83, Mrs. A. Cornell, highly esteemed.—At Laxfield, Mr. J. Gooderham.—At Hollesley, 46, Mrs. Kettle.

#### ESSEX.

Extensive silk mills have lately been established at Coggleshall, in which 140 persons are at present employed.

*Married.*] At Colchester, Mr. J. G. Chamberlain, to Miss C. Stammers, of Wivenhoe.—Mr. W. Parsons, to Mrs. Nobbs, both of Harwich.—Rev. Mr. Irvine, to Mrs. Brame, of Harwich.—Mr. Lawrence, of Helion Bumpstead, to Miss B. L. Paul, of Epping.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 28, Mrs. A. Abbott.—86, John Mills, esq. banker.—60, Mr. C. G. Keymer.

At Chelmsford, 61, Mrs. French.

At Horndon, 101, Mrs. Tretton.

At Halstead, 55, Mr. J. Howe.—At Bulmer, 45, Mary, wife of Thomas Pung, esq. of Blackhouse.—At Wivenhoe, 41, Mr. C. Rainer.—At Great Chesterford, 33, Mrs. J. Isaacson, greatly regretted.—At Thorddon-hall, Frances, Lady Petre, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

#### KENT.

An extraordinary flow of water, without any apparent impulse but that of spring tides,

tides, lately occurred along the northern coast of Kent. The sea rose from four to five feet perpendicularly above the usual height of the highest spring tides, overflowing the banks and marshes.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Fin, to Miss P. Staplor; Mr. Thomas Johncock, to Miss C. Saunders; Mr. R. Harris, to Miss S. Tye; Mr. S. White, to Miss Hatton: all of Canterbury.—Mr. T. Hookham, to Mrs. Fenley, of Folkestone.—Mr. R. Hayman, to Mrs. Bailey, both of Deal.—J. Grant, Smith, esq. of Sittingbourne, to Miss A. Blake, of Dover.—Mr. W. H. Weekes, to Miss Hearne, both of Sandwich.—Mr. T. Stutley, to Miss E. Brignell, both of Lyd.—Mr. S. Wrake, of Chilham, to Miss L. Dennett, of Lenham.—Mr. S. Catt, to Miss M. Baker, both of Biddenden.—Mr. G. Rayner, to Miss M. Warler, both of Sutton Valance.

*Died.*] At Dover, 70, Mrs. Horne.—At an advanced age, Mr. Broad.

At Rochester, Mr. Ballard.

At Chatham, 27, Lieut. S. J. Holland, 49th regt.—Mrs. Hopley—39, Mrs. A. Viney.—73, Mr. T. Hills.—Mrs. Eldridge.

At Deal, 72, Mrs. Clayson.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Hervey, widow of the Rev. Richard H.

At Margate, 60, Mr. W. Fawtrell.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Bailey.

At Lydd, 86, Mrs. M. Dray.—At Smarden, 89, Mr. J. Woollett.—At Broadstairs, 75, Mr. T. Castle.—Mr. E. Nethersole.—At Wolverton, 28, Louisa Catherine, wife of the Rev. H. R. Quartley.—At Barham, 26, Mr. G. Marshall.

#### SUSSEX.

A new road was opened on the 29th ult. at Brighton, leading from Middle-street to West-street. The King first passed over it in an open landau.

In the parish of Mayfield there were lately nineteen farms without tenants.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Stares, to Miss Russel; Mr. Jas. Smith, to Miss Cooper: all of Chichester.—Mr. Eames, to Mrs. Osbourn, both of Arundel.—Mr. A. Windus, of Lewes, to Miss A. Rogers, of Southover.

*Died.*] At Chichester, in East-street, 74, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq.—In West-street, 55, Mrs. C. Barber.—67, Mrs. M. Baxter.

At Brighton, on the Marine Parade, 84, Mrs. Luther.—In York-place, Mr. R. Williams, much respected.—In the York Hotel, Mrs. Sheppard.—On Richmond-terrace, Mrs. Wilds.

At Lewes, Mrs. Becket.

At Seaford, Mrs. Allfrey, widow of George A. esq.—At Petworth, Mr. Goldring.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] W. Beckford, esq. of Southampton, to Miss M. E. Stane, of Forest-hall.—Mr. S. Matthews, to Miss Flight, both of Winchester.—Mr. G. Attwood, to

Miss M. Moody, both of Basingstoke.—Mr. H. Whitbread, to Miss C. Woodnutt, both of Newport.—Mr. B. Harfield, of Hayling, to Miss Hatch, of Denmead.—Mr. W. Godrich, of Durley Mill, to Miss Redman, of Winchester.

*Died.*] At Southampton, in the Polygon, Miss J. E. Lichigaray, late of Phillbrook-house, Essex.—Mrs. Gilbert.—Mrs. Michell.—Mr. S. Davies.—51, Mrs. Cozens.

At Winchester, Mrs. Page.—Mr. Allsop.

At Portsmouth, 60, Mr. Barnes.

At Lymington, 72, Thomas Mitchell, esq.—Miss F. Mitchell.—78, Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Mr. Charles M.

At Charker-farm, 67, Mr. R. Owton.

At Littlehampton, 52, Mr. J. Hogg.

At Funtington, 75, Mrs. H. Andrews.

At Hartley Wentney, Miss Husband.

At Newport, Mrs. Wood, sen.—Mrs. Wood, daughter-in-law.—Mr. Crammer.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The clothing districts of this county have lately been a scene of disturbance, owing to a general rising of the weavers, many struck for an advance of wages. A temporary yielding has been agreed to by many of the master manufacturers.

*Married.*] Pern Tinney, esq. of Salisbury, to Mrs. Charlotte May.—Mr. J. Little, to Miss J. Davis, both of Trowbridge.—Mr. Dowling, of Mere, to Miss H. Mitchell, of Hatherley.

*Died.*] At Devizes, Mr. Burt.

At Bradford, 65, Mr. Jas. Hinton.

At Melksham, Mrs. Webb.

At Crewkerne, Mr. H. Steinbridge.

At Market Lavington, 35, Mrs. M. A. Newman.

At Baynton-house, Mrs. Long, widow of William L. esq. of Bath.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

As a proof of the low ebb of the agricultural interest, and necessarily of stock, at a late sale in this county, a recent Bath journal states that a pig three months old, was knocked down at only 6d., and another at 1s.; the other stock was sold at or less than one-third of the price it would have made seven or eight years since.

We regret to have to mention the new regulations of Ilchester gaol, which bear so cruelly and oppressively on Mr. Hunt, and hope, in our next, to be able to announce an amelioration.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Bennett, to Miss M. Taylor; Mr. W. Dore, to Mrs. J. Arnolds: all of Bath.—Mr. T. Dorman, to Miss L. Smith, both of Walcot.—Mr. Jos. Parsons, to Miss Jerrard, both of Wells.—Mr. T. Bussel, of Bridgewater, to Miss U. Dean, of Bath.—Mr. J. Sturridge, of Frome, to Miss W. S. White, of Bath.—Mr. Blake, of Bishop's Lydeard, to Miss M. A. Badcock, of Taunton.—James Galpine, esq. of Marnhull, to Miss M. Sherring, of Milborne



borne Wyke.—Mr. Lanham, jun. of Widgecombe, to Miss A. Salter, of Batheaston.—Mr. W. Dickeson, to Miss E. Smith, both of Sherston Magna.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Nile-street, Miss M. Nichols.—In Great Stanhope-street, 67, Mrs. Margaret Tucker, regretted.—84, Bernard Butter, esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Mrs. Ladeveze, highly regarded for her benevolence and feeling.—In Abingdon-buildings, 69, Mr. J. Geary.

At Frome, Mrs. Barnett.—Mrs. Yates.

At Wells, 95, Elias Pearce, esq.—Edward Parfitt, esq. registrar, sincerely regretted.

At Ilminster, William Vaughan Palmer, esq. of White Lackington, suddenly, greatly respected.

At Nether Stowey, Mr. S. and Mrs. A. Sulley.—At Wellow, Mrs. Heal.—At Compton Martin, 103d year, Mrs. Candy.

At Kingsbridge, Jas Pascoe, esq. Cornwall Light Infantry.—At Combe-house, 64, Kitty, wife of John Sydenham, esq.—At Castle Cary, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ashbold.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Thos. Foot, to Miss J. Hunt, both of Shaftesbury.—Mr. George King, of Sherborne, to Miss Garrett, of Temple Coombe.—Mr. G. Drake, of Milborne, St Andrew, to Miss E. Groves, of Cheverd-farm, Dewlish.

*Died.*] At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Buckland, much respected.

At Bridport, 61, Mr. T. Balster.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

At a county meeting lately held at Exeter, Sir John Davie, bart. high sheriff, in the chair, pursuant to a requisition, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the distressed state of agriculture, it was resolved unanimously on the motion of Earl Fortescue, seconded by Lord Rolle, that a petition for a diminished expenditure and taxation, should be presented to both houses. At this meeting Earl Fortescue, Lord Rolle, Mr. Newman, the Hon. Newton Fellows, &c. &c. delivered very excellent speeches; the general opinion was, that overwhelming taxation with inadequate representation in the Commons House of Parliament were the causes of the various distresses.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Gore, to Miss M. Townsend, both of Exeter.—John Bussell, of Exeter, to Miss C. S. De Mey, late of Berbice.—Mr. G. Holmes, of Hoopern-farm, to Miss Addicott, of Exeter.—Mr. Sheffington Johnson, of London, to Miss E. Jenkins, of Exeter.—Mr. Venn, of Whimble, to Miss M. Gale, of Exeter.—Mr. W. H. Evans, of Plymouth, to Miss A. Luscombe, of Yealampton.—Mr. T. Chamberlain, to Miss Bryant, both of Tiverton.

—Mr. W. Comines, of Witheridge, to Mrs. Burgess, of West Anstey.—George Bragg, esq. to Miss E. German, of Treign.—Mr. T. Hussey, of Weybrook, Exminster, to Miss E. Barlow, of Alphington.—Lieut. S. Tancock, R.N. to Mrs. Mann, of Sowton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, in the cathedral-church-yard, 61, Mr. T. Chave, greatly respected.—28, Mr. J. Herbert.—In Baring-place, 21, Miss C. Teed.—80, Anne, widow of the Rev. Archdeacon Barnes.—83, Mr. E. Adams.

At Plymouth, in New-passage, Mr. Crocker.—In Pembroke-street, 57, Mr. J. Hoar, greatly regretted.—In Exeter street, 63, Mrs. Tucker.

At Tiverton, R. H. Strong, esq. greatly lamented.—82, Mr. W. Ackland.

At Topsham, Mr. R. Troake, of Sidmouth.

At Tollaton, 87, Edward Cary, esq. greatly lamented.

At Dulverton, 63, James Brown, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Heavitree, 43, Mr. W. Walland, greatly respected.

At Smallack, 63, Mrs. Revel, wife of Samuel R. esq.

At Alphington, 50, Mr. Newman, late of Exeter, regretted.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Lavin, of Penzance, to Miss T. Roberts, of Poole.—Mr. T. Stribley, to Miss Bene, both of Fowey.—Mr. J. Walter, to Miss A. Lean, both of East Looe.—Humphrey Willyams, esq. of Carnanton, to Miss E. F. Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, county of Sligo.

*Died.*] At Penzance, 63, Mr. C. Tonkin. At Bodmin, Mrs. Hambly, wife of Joseph H. esq.

At Penryn, Mrs. Spencer.

At Launceston, 36, Mr. W. Searle.

At Callington, Mrs. M. Whitley, greatly regretted.

At Helston, Mrs. Lane.

At Trewarthenick, 79, Mrs. Baker.

#### WALES.

Mr. J. Roberts, of Carnarvon, to Miss J. Jones, of Gorswen.—Mr. T. Hughes, to Mrs. J. Thomas, both of Carnarvon.—Edmund Leopold Gibert, esq. to Miss H. A. Gwynne, of Glanbrane-park, Carmarthenshire.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mr. J. Phillips.—Miss E. Saunders, regretted.—35, Alice, wife of David Davies, esq. generally esteemed and regretted.

At Carmarthen, Mr. T. Humphreys.

At Bangor, 46, Mrs. Thomas.

At Pwllheli, 28, Cadwalader Ellis, esq. greatly regretted.

At Newton, 25, Mr. S. Child.—At Ken-coed, Carmarthenshire, William Evans, late capt. 75th regt.—At Hakin, near Milford, 68, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Archibald H.

#### SCOTLAND.

## SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, J. Dallyell, esq. of the 3d Dragoon Guards, to Miss J. Anstruther, of Balcaskie.—George Cleg-horn, esq. of Weens, county of Roxburgh, to Miss M. C. Dalton, of Sleningsford-hall, Yorkshire.

*Died.*] At Glasgow, Capt. Aveling, of the 77th regt.

At Dumfries, Mr. J. Richardson.

## IRELAND.

We feel it impossible to record all the burnings, assassinations, and bloody conflicts, of which the S.W. counties have presented instances within the month.

A county meeting was lately held at Killenny, when a series of resolutions, and a petition founded thereon, for the removal of the Catholic disabilities, were agreed to. Mr. T. Barnes, in seconding the resolutions, said, "It was the wish of his majesty's ministers to have a general expression of public sentiment on the subject." We heartily wish them success.

At a meeting of the landowners of the parish of Arglis, in the county of Waterford, on the 24th ult. resolutions were passed to the following effect: That many farmers are indebted for several years' arrears of tithes, which they have no means or prospect of ever being able to discharge: that the long tolerated and accumulating arrears show the charge to have been at first exorbitant; and that, as no advantage can be derived for holding men accountable for sums they are unable to pay, such debts should be compounded for, or remitted. To the Duke of Devonshire, who is patron of the same village of Arglis, a memorial was voted, which states that a few tenants hold farms of a hundred acres or upwards, "but the bulk of the parishioners are poor and indigent, many

being wretched cottagers, to all intents and purposes, as real beggars as any of those who crave charity on the highways." They proceed to complain of the system of tythe-farming, and mention the case of "a wretched man, at this moment, in this inclement season of the year, who, with a family of five children, has been deprived of their only means of subsistence, by his potatoes being seized and detained for a sum of forty shillings, which has arisen by costs and expences, on account of fifteen shillings tithe."

*Married.*] Halliday Bruce, esq. of Dublin, to Miss A. Brue, of Bristol.—At Charlestown, T. Leeke, esq. barrister, to Anna Shaw, daughter of the Hon. Matt. Plunkett.—George William Blathwayt, esq. of the 1st, or King's Dragoon Guards, to Miss Marianne Veséz, of Magherafelt.

*Died.*] At Dublin, 78, Richard Nevill, esq. teller of the exchequer, in Ireland.—Mrs. Wolseley, widow of Rev. William W.

At Cork, 88, the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, precentor of Cloyne, rector and vicar of the union of Clonmell, grandson of Atterbury, bishop of Rochester.

At Glynn, county of Antrim, George Anson M'Cleverty, esq.—108, Lewis O'Dynell, esq. of Brew, county of Mayo.

## ABROAD.

*Died.*] At British Accra, on the coast of Africa, on the 11th of October last, in his 32nd year, Anthony Calvert Hutton, esq. merchant, elder son of William Bernard Hutton, of Watling-street, in the City of London, merchant. He was a pattern to the best in filial and brotherly affection, a most faithful and sincere friend, and very good Christian: his memory will be ever fondly revered by a large circle of friends, but most by the writer of this, for she knew him best.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We thank our Edinburgh Friend, but as we do not see the Magazine to which he alludes, and it is we believe, unseen south of the Tweed, its impertinences neither affect nor disturb us. In regard to malignant libellers, we feel in regard to them, just as we should with respect to a groupe of Toads who, when disturbed in their ditches or holes, spit their venom, but without effect or annoyance.*

*At page 138 of the present Number, in the paragraph relative to DAVID WILLIAMS, for "communing" read "commanding."*

*Many articles will claim special attention in this Number. The first paper solves a problem which hitherto has baffled enquiry. The second, as a display of wit and satire, has nothing superior in the language. In tours and foreign letters—we are eminently rich in the Journey in Columbia, in the Letters from Persia, in the Tour in Wales, in the highly interesting article of M. Pouquerville, and in the important information contained in Capt. Rayne's Route, which we regret we could not afford to illustrate with a map. The L'Ape Italiana and the German Student, present modern subjects. The Philosophy of Criticism will be found to maintain its spirit—and in pure Belles Lettres, the article on the Old Ballad and on Mr. Thelwall's Poetry will afford gratification. The Letter on Gibbon, and Mr. BAKEWELL's ingenious suggestion, merit respect. The Poetry, the Stephensiana, always curious and original, the Public Societies, Patents, Varieties, Chemical Report, Critical Proemium, &c. &c. will be found rich in materials; and in the Public Affairs, we have been so fortunate as to procure a Parliamentary copy of the NEW POPULATION ABSTRACT, which has not been otherwise published.*